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GERMAN NATION BACKS FUEHRER IN WAR EFFORT

Allied Propaganda Fails to Impress Germans Who Have Faith in Hitler

NEXT MOVE WATCHED

Strategical Objective of Battle of Stalingrad Said Already Attained

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, October 11.—The German announcement that the strategical objective for Stalingrad has been reached even without full occupation has given rise to Allied propaganda that the German drive for Stalingrad has ended in failure. But the people of Germany have absolute faith in their Fuehrer and hold firm confidence in the announcement that the battle for Stalingrad, in reality, has ended in overwhelming victory for the Germans.

Allied propaganda points to the attacks on Moscow and Leningrad as precedents but in neither case did the Germans penetrate into the city, as in the case of Stalingrad, and take more than three-fourths of the city area.

Big Battle Over

On October 8, the German authorities announced that the strategical objective of the battle for Stalingrad had been reached, and that there was no need in using infantry and mechanized units in mopping up the city, because artillery fire and aerial bombing would do this. This announcement indicates that the battle for Stalingrad had ended in an overwhelming victory for the Germans. The Allies—Russia, America and Britain—however, are using this announcement as propaganda that the Germans have failed in their attempt to take the Russian stronghold.

In Germany the people are laughing at this propaganda as merely the anguished sequels of the defeated. The people hold absolute confidence in the German authorities' announcement that the battle for Stalingrad has ended for all purposes, and there is not the slightest sign of doubt. The strategical objective in this battle was as Reichsfuehrer Hitler said in his recent speech, "to cut off the Volga River to Soviet uses, and sever the artery connecting the Caucasus with the center of Russia".

Even without the announcement, the people had held a great satisfaction that the battle was over. The Fuehrer's statement that the fall of Stalingrad was inevitable and that no force on earth could dislodge the Germans had brought that feeling about. The people believe firmly that there is no necessity to rush things and even hold a certain feeling of safety. Anglo-American propaganda points to the cases of Moscow and Leningrad saying that the case of Stalingrad will be the same but these cases cannot be compared.

Situation Is Different

That is because although the Germans surrounded Moscow and Leningrad and were one step short of entry, in Stalingrad the Germans have penetrated into the city and have driven a wedge to the Volga River through the center of the long city from west to east. And the southern half of the city has been entirely cleared of the Reds. The northern half has been divided into another half and the western area has been taken. This leaves only the industrial section along the Volga which continues to resist. If this section, which is one-fourth of the city, is cleared, then German occupation of Stalingrad will become complete. Whether this takes some time or not it will have absolutely no effect on the military objective.

It is the special characteristic of the German army which always fights according to plan, and rationally, to dislike to sacrifice unnecessary lives in mopping-up operations covering a small area. It is also the German policy not to announce the fall of Stalingrad while there is even one Soviet soldier remaining within the city.

It is true that street fighting is taking place in the northeastern section of the city along the banks of the Volga. Even when the buildings are demolished by bombing the Soviet troops defend the ruins stubbornly. It cannot be denied that the mopping-up of Soviet troops in this area is a difficult task. The buildings are factory buildings and cannot be taken merely with rifle

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German Troops Continue Advance

Severe flames of Soviet military establishments, as witnessed by the thick column of smoke in the photo, do not stop this Reich infantry unit keeping up its drive on the Soviet front.

STALINGRAD BATTLE IS NEAR FINAL STAGE

DNB Reports Soviet Union Has Reinforced Artillery Considerably

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, October 11.—According to a dispatch received by the DNB news agency, the Soviet Union is said to have reinforced considerably its artillery on the Stalingrad front lately, while on the Soviet positions on the eastern bank of the Volga River its forces also have been reinforced to a large extent by the arrival of heavy guns and mortars. The Soviet artillery in the northern streets of the city however, have not been reinforced thus far by the Soviet Union, the dispatch said, for fear that its military establishments and war materials, which have not either been reduced or captured by the German forces to date, might be destroyed by the latter.

The new commander of the Soviet forces, Marshal Rojimutseff is better known for taking precaution than for taking the initiative. In the battle raging in the factory zones in the northern section of the city, he is said to have mustered the citizens of the city and to have ordered them to defend desperately in resistance against the enemy forces.

The Soviet forces are said to have assumed an offensive war in the northern sector last Saturday by mobilizing two divisions of their forces, but to have suffered a defeat and a considerable loss.

Most of City Taken

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, October 11.—According to information originating from the German sources concerning development of the German-Soviet war on the Stalingrad front, the German forces thus far are said to have reduced and occupied about three-fifths of the city, while in the remaining two-fifths of the Soviet stronghold, a fierce battle is going on between the two forces, with the two railway stations therein already having been occupied by the German forces.

The Germans are consistently attacking from the north and south, while the Soviet forces under command of Marshal Timoshenko are constantly said to be pounding the position held by the German forces.

Collecting the news from the different sources, the fierce bombardment and bombing of the German heavy artillery and air forces respectively has become conspicuous on Stalingrad, according to the German authorities.

The Soviet information, on the contrary, has taken up and is propagandizing the volte face affected in the operations of the German forces, and has not yet admitted that the Soviet forces are losing ground.

Indians Offer Prayer

Domei

CANTON, October 12.—Over 1,000 Indian Mohammedans including war prisoners who gathered at Shameen this morning offered prayers for the successful attainment of Indian independence on the occasion of the conclusion of their fasting.

U.S. Breaks Promise In Aiding Russians, Says Envoy Standley

Domei

LISBON, October 11.—The insufficiency of American aid to the Soviet Union was pointed out by Admiral William H. Standley, United States Ambassador to Moscow, who after leaving Kuibishev yesterday for Washington has arrived in Teheran today, according to a Teheran report. "The aid of the United States to the Soviet Union has not reached the level promised," Standley said. "I will fully explain the situation to the Washington Government upon my return, and will urge them to positively increase the supply of goods to the Soviet Union."

NEW PAINTINGS SHOW GREAT DEVELOPMENT

Technique Improved, Says Tanabe in Commenting on Pictures Submitted

Great development of technique is evidenced in the paintings to be displayed shortly at the Education Ministry Art Exhibition at the Ueno Art Gallery. As the size of the canvas was regulated, the painters' efforts seem to have been centered on the betterment of method and technique.

The formal announcement of the names of the painters whose pictures have been accepted for the fifth exhibition of oil paintings was published at 7:10 p.m., Saturday, at the Municipal Art Museum, according to Domei.

Itaru Tanabe, head of the exhibition judges, commented on the general tendency apparent in the pictures which had been sent in for the examination as follows:

"The influence of the present war is evident in all the paintings although actual war scenes are not depicted. There are no nude pictures or vivacious still life paintings. Also, fruits like Alexandria grapes which would make colorful paintings have been avoided and instead many have used pumpkins as their subject. Since paintings of coastal lines are prohibited, scenes of temples, Buddhist images, and actual family life portraits are prominent. In a word it can be said that the pictures of this year are simple but solid.

"Out of the total number of 1,798, 218 were accepted. Fifty-six of these were accepted for the first time. The one painted under the title of 'Rest' by 23 years old Kokichi Korimuro, native of Kurume and now a student at the Deaf and Dumb School, is now attracting considerable attention."

STUDENT FLIERS RETURNING

Planes Manned by Students Take Off From Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, October 12.—Discharging their good will mission to Manchoukuo, planes manned by Japanese student fliers took off for home at 9 a.m. today amid a warm sendoff by many Government and civilian representatives.

They are scheduled to arrive at the Haneda airfield at about 4:30 p.m. Wednesday.

ANGLO-U.S. THOUGHT SCORED BY AKIYAMA

Greater East Asia War Is to Eliminate It, Professor Avers in Article

Dr. Kenzo Akiyama, Professor of the Kokugakuin University, writing in the Asahi, explains why the Japanese people have determined not to lay down their arms until the world is purified from American and British thought.

"The War of Greater East Asia is for the overthrow of the principle on which America and Britain stand," writes Dr. Akiyama.

"It follows that we must not go easy until our war aim has been achieved, until the American and British views of the world are wiped out of the world.

"The Japanese arms have been successful beyond measure in the war. We are great on the battlefield. There is no reason why we should not be as great in our fight against American and British thought.

Points Out Responsibility

"We, who are manning the home front, are under the duty to achieve results in the war against the American and British ways of thinking comparable in magnitude with the victories which have been scored by the Imperial Forces in the war. We shall have won the war of thoughts when we have swept all American and British conceptions from the sur-

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Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, October 13, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

America's War Aim

YOMIURI HOCHI—America is at it again. Congress has authorized a $15,700,000,000 appropriation for the construction of aircraft, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, etc. Add to this the $26,000,000,000, $2,700,000,000 and $2,880,000,000 appropriations passed on the basis of the third Vinson plan, and the total will reach the staggering figure of some $47,000,000,000. Setting aside the question whether it is the Pacific or Europe that is America's war object, this shows that America has become increasingly war minded.

Roosevelt, besides being the generalissimo of the army and navy under the Constitution, has now been vested with dictatorial powers in politics, economy, industry and in practically every branch of national activity. Trivial objections are probably being raised to his assuming such vast power, but the fact is that Roosevelt enjoys the popular support in his policy of attempting counter-attacks in 1948 and 1944.

This is the greatest reform in the history of America—America which holds democracy and liberty as its national life.

By mobilizing not only the naval arsenals but civilian dockyards, America is trying desperately to attain a naval tonnage of 2,700,000-tons by 1944. In the event of the realization of the latest plan to construct 500,000 tons each of aircraft carriers and cruisers and 900,000 tons of destroyers, etc., a total of 2,110,000 tons, America will be the biggest naval power in the world.

It takes about three years, one and half years and eight months, respectively, to construct an aircraft carrier, a cruiser and a destroyer. Considering this time element, and considering the present state of naval shipbuilding in America, the mere enumeration of these staggering figures is just another case of "The night is dark and my way is far."

The issue of a war, needless to say, is not decided by the amount of arms. No matter how fiendish America is in the construction of planes and aircraft carriers, we are definitely prepared.

The fact must not be lost sight of, however, that when the Soviet Union stands at the cross-roads to life or death, and taking America and Britain to task for their indifference to the Soviet demand for a second front, these two countries, especially America, is notoriously callous to the Soviets. Also noteworthy is the fact the latest naval appropriation is confined exclusively to aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers and other auxiliary ships and does not provide for any battleship.

Subject Selected For Annual Poetry Reading in Palace

The subject of poems to be read in the presence of Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress at the Imperial Poetry Party for the New Year to be held early next year was announced by the Imperial Household Department on Monday. It is "the New Year in Agricultural Villages." The prospective rich harvest of rice this fall, rendered possible by the intense application of the nation's farming population, is understood to have been in the mind of His Imperial Majesty in deciding the subject. Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino told the press Monday that he was sure the nation's farmers in their struggle to increase their crops would find infinite encouragement in the fact that the New Year they are going to greet will be sung in poems to be read in the Imperial presence at the coming New Year Imperial Poetry Party.

CHINESE ABROAD REFUSE TO OBEY CHIANG'S ORDER

Don't Want to Be Shifted to Hinterland After Taking Refuge in Burma-Yunnan Area

Domei

CANTON, October 11.—Refusing to be transferred into the hinterlands, Chinese overseas merchants who took refuge in the Chungking-controlled area bordering the Burma-Yunnan district immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia are still crowding into the frontier, according to information reaching here.

The Chungking regime reportedly has dispatched Chen Shou-jen, Chairman of the Chinese Merchant Affairs Committee in Chungking, and Liu Wei-shu, Chief of Overseas Affairs Section of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, to Yunnan Province to discuss various problems with Lung Yun, Chairman of Yunnan provincial government, concerning the transfer of these merchants.

However, no satisfactory results have been obtained so far, and the merchants still remain in the frontier area.

The refusal by these merchants to leave for the hinterlands despite frantic efforts on the part of the Chungking regime is attributed to the fact that the Chungking authorities failed to assure these merchants adequate means of livelihood.

Three Indians Killed

Domei

LISBON, October 11.—Three persons were killed and several wounded, when police fired into a crowd of about 100 Indian demonstrators who were attempting to destroy court records, according to a dispatch from Peshawar in northwestern India. Twelve policemen reportedly were wounded.

His Majesty Graciously Sends Aides-de-Camp to Army Schools

Inspection of Education at Close Range Is August Purpose—Imperial Consideration Overwhelms Honored Parties With Awe

His Majesty the Emperor has graciously been dispatching aides-de-camp to the military preparatory schools, Army model schools, and preparatory military academies, it was revealed on Monday.

On October 12 aides-de-camp to His Imperial Majesty visited the Kumamoto Military Preparatory School and Kumamoto Army Model School.

This is the first time that the Army model schools and preparatory military academies have been visited by aides-de-camp to His Imperial Majesty.

The Tokyo Military Preparatory School was visited by an aide-de-camp to the Emperor Meiji in 1908. No school of this sort has since had the honor of a visit from an aide-de-camp to the Sovereign until the recent visits by aides to His Imperial Majesty.

The schools to which His Imperial Majesty has sent aides are the Toyohashi Preparatory Military Academy and Toyohashi Army Model School on September 27, the Nagoya Military Preparatory School on September 28, the Osaka Military Preparatory School and Maebashi Preparatory Military Academy on October 1, the Sendai Military Preparatory School and Sendai Army Model School on October 2, the Hiroshima Military school on October 9, the Second Kurume Military Preparatory School on October 10, the First Kurume Military Preparatory School on October 11, and the Kumamoto Military Preparatory School and Kumamoto Army Model School on October 17. Concerning the sending by His Majesty the Emperor of the military aides-de-camp attached to His Imperial Majesty to inspect the various military schools, General Otozo Yamada, Inspector-General of Military Education, respectfully stated:

"His Majesty the Emperor has graciously been pleased to command the military aides-de-camp attached to His Imperial Majesty to inspect the Military Preparatory Schools, the Reserve Officers' Schools, and the Non-Commissioned Officers' Schools, to view carefully how the education of the students of the Military Preparatory Schools and the Reserve Officers Schools are being carried out.

"The Military Preparatory School which is the cradle of the officers on the active list, was established in the early years of Meiji and since that time has been blessed by special consideration from the Imperial House hold. Not a few times has its graduation ceremonies been graced by the presence of the Princes of the Blood and by military aides-de-camp to His Imperial Majesty. This is the first occasion since the 41st year of Meiji that His Imperial Majesty has graciously sent military aides-de-camp attached to His Imperial Majesty to inspect education at close range.

"This is also the first time that the military aides-de-camp attached to His Imperial Majesty have been sent to the Reserve Officers' Schools and the Non-Commissioned Officers' Schools, where the future reserve officers are trained. I am overcome with trepidation that His Imperial Majesty has been pleased to grant His grace upon the reserve training of military officers in the War of Greater East Asia.

"The members of the staff and the students of these schools who have been granted this honor, as well as all of those whose duties lie with education are overwhelmed by His grace and are firmly determined to do their utmost in their duties and thus answer even in part the Imperial Goodness."

NANKING AIR CORPS REVIEWED BY WANG

Head of National Government Is Highly Impressed by Newly-Organized Force

Domei

NANKING, October 12.—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China this morning reviewed the main forces of the newly organized air corps of the Nanking Government at the local airfield for the first time since its formation.

At 11 a.m., President Wang, accompanied by General Liu Yu-fen, Chief of the General Staff, and other leading officers, appeared at the site of the military review. He was so impressed and satisfied with the perfect formation of the air corps that he personally embarked on one of the military planes.

In his instructional address delivered before the officers and students who participated in the function, President Wang declared that the fact that Japan spared no effort for the organization of the National Government means that both Japan and China are speedily attaining their common object.

In conclusion, President Wang urged them always to bear in mind the great responsibility which they shoulder.

BRITISH WAR PRISONERS REACH CAMP AT KOBE

Take Oath to Observe Rules—Lieutenant Morimoto Speaks To Them

The British war prisoners who survived the sinking of the Lisbon Maru by an American submarine in the East China Sea arrived at the war prisoners' camp in Kobe on Monday, reports Domei.

Looking tired and yet happy, they marched from the station to the camp. Before they entered the camp, they were reviewed by Lieutenant Yasuji Morimoto.

Lieutenant Morimoto addressed the war prisoners saying, "We will accord fair treatment to those of you who, with no intention of deserting, observe the rules of the camp. Your honor as soldiers will be respected."

Each squad of the war prisoners took an oath to observe the rules before entering the camp.

POSTAL PACT SIGNED BY JAPAN, THAILAND

Agreement Opens Mail Service With Principal Areas for Benefit of Nipponese

Domei

BANGKOK, October 12.—The conclusion of the new Japanese-Thai postal agreement, which was announced yesterday by the Japanese-Thai Defense Command, enables Japanese residents in Thailand to receive mail from those connected with the military in China, Manchoukuo, French Indo-China, Malaya, Burma and other areas in the South where military postal services are in operation, it was learned today.

Under the new postal agreement, Japanese nationals in Thailand, it is understood, will be able to address letters to those connected with the military in the areas concerned at the postage rate of five sattangs.

Meanwhile, observers expressed the belief that the new postal agreement marks another initial step toward the unification of the postal system in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The new postal agreement stipulates:

1. The Thai postal administration will handle mails posted by persons connected with the Japanese Army Forces and addressed to Japanese residents in Thailand.

2. Thailand will be responsible for the delivery of mails posted by Japanese residents in Thailand and addressed to persons connected with the Japanese armed services in areas where the military postal system is now in operation.

3. The agreement will become effective on the date of signing.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the railway fare agreement which was simultaneously announced yesterday with the postal agreement has fixed reasonable charges for the transportation of Japanese troops and freight goods.

Reds Stamped Out

Domei

TATUNG, October 12.—The Communist movement in the area north of Yenmekwan, in the northern part of Shansi Province, has been stamped out by the Tatung local government authorities.

JAPANESE SINK U.S. OIL TANKER OFF AMERICA

Washington Admits Sinking By Submarine Off Pacific Coast

GERMAN U-BOATS ACTIVE

20,000-Ton British Transport And 12 Other Merchantmen Sent to Bottom

Domei

LISBON, October 10.—The United States Navy Department officially announced today that one of their oil tankers had been sunk off the American Pacific coast by a Japanese submarine, according to a Reuters dispatch from Washington.

Reich U-Boats Active
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BERLIN, October 11.—Brilliant war achievements of the German submarines operating in the Atlantic Ocean have been brought to light. A German submarine which was on patrol in the Atlantic discovered the 20,000-ton British merchantman "Duchess of Atholl" cruising toward Freetown, Sierra Leone, of West Africa, and immediately sent it to the watery grave with a torpedo which struck right in the middle of the ship. It is on record that the merchantship was recently commissioned as a British transport ship.

In the offing of Cape Town another German submarine is said to have sunk 12 British merchantships aggregating 74,000 tons. Of these, the Orcades is said to have received three torpedo shots and to have also sunk within a few minutes after discovery, with the majority of its crew members having shared the fate with the ship. This ship had during the last several months been transporting British and Canadian troops to West Asia.

Production Is Lagging
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

BUENOS AIRES, October 11.—With the creation of a second front in western Europe still no more than mere talk despite the imminence of a serious crisis in Stalingrad, a protracted war is now seen as a certainty. At such a time it is not only interesting but necessary to gain an insight into the present state of America's wartime economy, the pillar of munitions production for the Allies, in order to gauge their future resistance power.

Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the National War Production Board, speaking at the annual rally of reservists in Kansas City, boasted: "Munitions production already accounts for 40 per cent of American industry today. The ratio will reach 60 per cent by the middle of next year." But already there is a general lag.

For instance, tank production in America is considerably behind schedule because much time is required for making equipment necessary for renovations.

High-angle gun production, too, is expected to lag, inasmuch as America is inexperienced in the manufacture of such percision machinery and as closest scrutiny is demanded in turning out the parts.

The same Nelson, in announcing the munitions production figures for September, declared that the figures were about 14 per cent below the August level, a self admission that munitions production, which had been constantly on the increase had begun to lag since September. But this was widely predicted in July.

As early as July some factories were forced either to close down or curtail operation due to disparity between productivity and the supply of materials.

Lacking in Key Items

What, then, are the materials that America lack and to what extent? What has brought about the disparity between productivity and the supply of materials?

Steel, rubber, copper, nickel, aluminum, tungsten, manganese, chrome, magnesium, etc. are the items of which the dearth is severest. Steel output, in particular, has been too small to catch up with the phenomenal expansion in munitions production and this, it is predicted, will prove a serious deterrent factor. A glance at the present balance between steel demand and supply is given.

1. Steel ingot output for 1942 was estimated at between 89,000,000 and 90,000,000 tons, but the actual produc-

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BRITAIN IS TREADING SURE ROAD TO RUIN

Acceptance of Japan's Rod of Chastisement Is Only Salvation, Says Writer

"Britain, discard your selfish principles! Your capitalism and exploitation have for a time brought prosperity to the leaders of your country, but, behind this prosperity, British nationals are haggard, Scotland and Ireland are decaying, India and China are wearing down. British sway over these territories may be maintained for some time to come, but Britain's doom is sealed. Men are exploiting men, men are confronting men. The spirit of Asia, especially that of Japan, is for unanimous cooperation of men for cultural promotion and productive development. If this spirit is embraced, it will not only bring happiness to mankind but also to Britain and her leaders. Britain, you should place yourself under Japan's rod of chastisement and reconsider yourself!" So writes Shigeomi Nomura, noted commentator, in the October issue of the Nippon Hyoron magazine under the title "Advice to Britain." His article follows in full:

"An empire where the sun never sets and dominating the Seven Seas" is now on the verge of collapse. Ousted from the European Continent by Germany and Italy, Britain has also lost her footholds of aggression in East Asia to Japan, having been expelled from Hongkong and Singapore by Japan. When her sea power is completely shattered, Britain will decompose rapidly. Canada, Australia and New Zealand are now turning their backs on England and relying on America for support. Ireland has already expressed its will not to cooperate with England. Egypt is running against Britain. Britain in turn is bringing pressure to bear upon Iran and Iraq. Madagascar was unlawfully usurped by Britain. On the other hand, the Indian independence movement and the shakeup of Muslims have reached serious stages following Japan's stabilization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and the progress of German-Italo military operations into Egypt and the Caucasus. England is now exposed to the threat of starvation, due to the acute shortage of ship bottoms caused by the activities of Axis Navy and Air Forces. The Strait of Dover is no longer a safe border. The whole British Isles are at the complete mercy of the Luftwaffe, while the eastern coast is constantly the target of German long-range guns mounted on the coast of North France. Nightmares of the landing of German soldiers and German parachutists are ever haunting British coast guards.

No Longer Leaders

The consciousness of the British as leaders of the world with democracy and internationalism as their principles has been shaken considerably. They are ever cautious of Fifth columnist activities and Trojan horses. It is possible that America will be able to continue her existence for some time through isolation, but Britain's downfall is already an absolute certainty.

Britain attempted to maintain her imperialistic rule through World War I. British imperialism had been heavily menaced by the rise of the German Empire. Losing confidence in her power to prevent Germany from developing, Britain gave up her traditional isolation policy and asked for French and Russian cooperation as well as American help. After the War, British hegemony rapidly waned with the result that that country had to rely upon and cooperate with America politically and economically, thereby barely maintaining its status quo. For example, Britain had to accept a naval ratio equal to that of America at the Washington and London conferences. The center of the world's money market was also divided between London and New York. America plus Britain enabled the latter to maintain its pre-War imperialism. Herein lies the first step to Britain's downfall.

World domination by Britain began when Sir Francis Drake crushed the Spanish Armada. Before that England was nothing but a landing place of Vikings. Spain and Portugal were then running amok in aggression and looting. England had no more strength than merely to attack the merchantmen of these countries. Drake, a man of piratical extraction, organized a pirate fleet with the support of the British Royal Court, stealthily sailed past the Magellan Strait without being sighted by Spanish warships, and sallied forth to the Pacific for the first time. Drake usurped Spanish merchant vessels and colonies wherever he went. Later, he came home by way of the Cape of Good Hope and presented much booty to the Royal Court. This led the way for the British Royal Court to investments in piratical adventures. Subsequently, descendants of Vikings became unusually active, and seagoing adventures attracted the attention of British gentlemen. It was not very long before this pirate chieftain was made a British admiral, later to annihilate the Invincible Armada. This removed the barrier which had checked British penetration into the Orient.

Two aggressor countries, Britain and the Netherlands, advanced to the Orient in a contest for superiority. When they replaced Spanish and Portguese influence, Asia had to welcome these new uninvited guests as its exploiters. The Netherlands became a conqueror in the Southern Regions and Britain seized India after evicting France. Britain fattened herself with the flesh and blood of India. Commercial capital—capital really wrested from India—thus amassed engendered capitalistic production and this in turn developed into its industrial revolution. Unlike primitive looting, industrial revolution suggested a cleverer and more thoroughgoing method of exploitation and this made Britain an unparalleled country of imperialism. Rome conquered the world and exploited humanity with its mighty legions, while Britain did the same thing with its capitalistic large factory production. British factory production first caused the ruin of agricultural villages in her own territory, placed the Irish people into wretchedness and threw the Indian people into an abyss of despair. When England completed its industrial revolution, Spain and Portugal, not to mention the Netherlands and France, could hardly rival it in strength. Britain thus secured the freedom of exploiting the world under the banner of laissez-faire and free trade. British capitalists are given a permanent advantage as long as laissez-faire and free trade exist. British scholars of economics favor the opinion that laissez-faire and free trade will unlimitedly increase the wealth and happiness of nations and mankind.

This bears witness to the fact that they are protecting capitalistic dictatorship and Britain's imperialistic sway. British capitalism made class control secure and brought pressure to bear upon the people. In this respect, British capitalism is identical with Roman capitalism. However, what Rome did openly, Britain did secretly.

Rome's Case Cited

Rome before the Punic War saw its citizens working on farms in friendly cooperation. They took up arms willingly against foreign aggression. Rome was a totalitarian State then. The Punic War wrought a complete change in the State character of Rome. Exploitation, pressure and splits in its overseas dominions and colonies spread to Rome.

Racial control and oppressing of the masses were not only measures monopolized by Rome and Britain, but also by most of the Western countries. Babylon, Assyria and Greece were no exceptions, with Spain and Portugal in modern ages in the same category. It is natural under the circumstances that Karl Marx and others arrived at the conclusion, after studying the characteristics of Western nations, that they were conquering and class-conflicting States. Britain is the most eloquent exponent of such a country. The existence of Britain as a conquering nation is a world evil. Britain laid its farms waste, devastated Scotland and Eire, usurped America and Africa and exploited India and China. As long as Britain continues to exist, she will continue to deprive the world of all wealth and drain the fountain source of human life. When the world is wholly devastated, greedy Britain may even turn to Mars for conquest.

Britain Must Perish

Britain will not be conscious of its wrong doings until its existence is denied objectively. The world and humanity are too valuable to perish as victims of British rapacity and exploitation. Japan, Germany and Italy are determined to deny the existence of Britain through joint action. In other words, the objective of the War of Greater East Asia and European War lies in the salvation of the world and humanity from British rapacity and greed. Mankind has evolved into mankind in the true sense ever since the organization of communities development of culture and the introduction of cooperative production.

Spoils and slaves looted from its dominions enriched the Roman peers, but destroyed agriculture. All other sorts of business were also ruined. Men were reduced to penury. Roman citizens whose farms were made barren also could not earn their living by commerce in urban districts. Driven by hunger and starvation, these citizens steeped in class strife. The result was as horrible as could be imagined. The patriotism that caused Rome to rise gradually faded while the peers and commoners continued to work for their own interest. Spiritual degeneration became pronounced, and the population decreased sharply. Rome was unable to organize its militia and had to rely upon employed German soldiers. Still, Rome kept up a war of looting with the help of these employed soldiers. The latter, revolted, however, and Rome collapsed.

(To Be Concluded)

Red Cross Handles Letters

A stream of letters addressed to Japanese residents in enemy countries including those interned and to Japanese residents in neutral countries, from their anxious families, relatives and friends in this country, flowed into the branches of the Japan Red Cross Society, as the society commenced acceptance of such letters on Monday. People living in prefectures, where there is no branch of the Red Cross Society, are requested to apply to the Prefectural Government Office for a supply of application forms, and letters addressed to Japanese residents abroad are to be sent to the War-Prisoner Relief Committee of the Japan Red Cross Society, Shiba-ku, Tokyo. Contents of these letters are strictly restricted to personal tidings. Photo shows people availing themselves of their chance at the Red Cross Office in Shiba on Monday.

ANGLO-U.S. THOUGHT SCORED BY AKIYAMA

(Continued From Page 1)

face of this earth.

"Japan got itself recognized as the leader of East Asia after the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars.

"The 45 years of Meiji were difficult for the people of Japan. Their task was how to get over the old habit of thinking in Chinese terms. The extent to which the Chinese way of thinking had gripped the minds of many people in Japan will be seen from the fact that some of the coins in circulation in Japan were imitations of Chinese money.

"The Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars, has has been said, did a great deal for Japan. But they are nothing by the side of the War of Greater East Asia. We did bring them to a conclusively successful end. That is no criterion by which to judge the issue of the War of Greater East Asia. The fact of the matter is that the current war, in magnitude and character, is quite different from these two wars.

"The people of Japan were keenly interested in appropriating American and British thought during the 45 years of Meiji. But in doing so they did not forget the ideal actuating the founding of the Empire. Their absorption of American and British thought never affected their determination to see that the fundamental policy of Japan, which was upheld by the workers in the cause of the Meiji Restoration, bear fruit. It is not without reason that the idea of constructing Greater East Asia suggested itself to the minds of the Japanese people.

Critical Period

"The middle part of the era of Taisho was a critical period in modern Japanese history. More than 20 years ago, that is, after the conclusion of the first European War, American and British thought, which had succeeded in embodying itself in the guiding principle of the League of Nations, began to invade East Asia in the guise of pacifism grounded on the cultural principle of France.

"It was the conquest of Asia which was the object of America and Britain in setting themselves to bring the inhabitants of this part of the globe under the sway of their ideas. These countries displayed a special interest in getting their way of thinking adopted by the intelligentsia of Japan. For a time it looked as though American and British thought ruled in all Japanese circles, literary, artistic, academic, and thought. The knowledge boasted by the intelligentsia of Japan in those days consisted in most part of that of American and British conceptions.

"The people of Japan were not completely free from American and British thought at the time of the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia.

"A section of the Japanese public still is unable to get rid of American and British ideas. This is extremely disheartening, especially remembering the fact that the rest of the people are becoming imbued with the Japanese spirit with the progress in the work of constructing Greater East Asia after the Manchurian Incident and China Affair.

"We are under the duty to do away with those of us who are unable to see that the time has come for Japan to establish its view of the world and construct a structure necessary to have it accepted by the world. We no longer can tolerate anything which ought to have ended with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Anglo-American Thought Out

"In Japan which is fighting the War of Greater East Asia no room can exist for anything suggesting the American and British system of thought. After a generation or two Japan will be completely free from elements having any faith in American and British thought. But this consideration must not be allowed causing its disintegration struck at the very foundations of the life of the people as a nation which is based on the principle of living the lives of ancestors.

"A group of scholars, astists, and thinkers who were born about the time of the Sino-Japanese war were largely responsible for the deplorable state in which the thoughts of the Japanese people were for years prior to the China Affair. These people became infected with American and British ideas which were clothed in attractive terms. They forgot the State of which they were members, and neglected the spiritual training of themselves. This was no wonder. The ideas they had taken up were transcendental. They did not care about their country. The thought never entered their minds of the favors they had received from the State. In short, they lived aloof from the rest of their countrymen and thought that they could subsist independently of the State.

"We regret to note that the tendency to regard the State as something of a superfluity still exists among a group of people in the country even today. There must be the complete end of such an attitude of mind if to interfere with our efforts to liquidate what is American and British in our mental equipment in the shortest possible time.

"There was a marked tightening of the American and British effort to cause the disintegration of East Asia through poisoning the minds of its inhabitants during the Manchurian Incident and China Affair.

"The three poems given below by the Emperor Meiji must always be present in the minds of the people who are fighting the world's greatest war.

"The rough translations of the poems are: Japan will be safe and secure by the grace of the Province.'

"This was composed in 1902.

"'Greeting the New Year as a New Year used to be greeted in the days of gods, we pray that the country will prosper everlastingly.'

"This was composed before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese war.

"'We pray that our ancestors may guard us who are hoping for the happiness of the people.'"

His Majesty Grants Luncheon at Palace To High Army Officers

In appreciation of their meritorious services rendered in the War of Greater East Asia, His Majesty the Emperor on Monday was pleased to give a luncheon at the Homei Hall in the Imperial Palace at noon to General Jun Ushiroku, former Chief of Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, Lieutenant-General Masaharu Homma, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines and Lieutenant-Generals Koichi Komoda, Takuma Nishimura, Mamoru Iinuma and Kiku Shimizn. Others who had the honor of attending the Imperial luncheon included His Imperial Highness Field-Marshal Prince Kotohito Kan-in, His Imperial Highness General Prince Yasuhiko Asaka, His Imperial Highness General Prince Naruhiko Higashikuni, Premier General Hideki Tojo, General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the General Staff, and Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira. Following the luncheon, they were given tea at the Chigusa Hall, it was learned.

JAPANESE DESTROY OIL TANKER OF U.S.

(Continued From Page 1)

tion during the first six months was only 42,570,247 tons. This is due to shortage of scrap iron.

2. In view of this situation, the War Production Board adopted a quota system in the supply of steel for the third quarter. The total supply was only 85 per cent of the demand. Still smaller was the ration of wrought iron rails, etc. About 50 per cent of the present steel goes to the munitions industries, 25 per cent is supplied to the Allies under the Lease-Lend Act and used for the construction of new factories, and the balance is allotted to fill the indispensable civilian demand for repair purposes.

3. Upon the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the War Production Board formulated a plan to boost steel output by 9,710,000 tons and appropriated 4,000,000 tons to be used in setting up the necessary equipment for that purpose. However, in view of the rapidly growing shortage of steel for munitions production, part of the plan has, of necessity, been abandoned.

There are signs that steel shortage will become more and more acute as time goes on.

Not only that, but a fairly sharp disparity between demand and supply has been brought to light in regard to such vital items as rubber, copper, tin, nickel, aluminum etc. The principal factors contributing to such a serious shortage of war materials are:

1. The Japanese control of the resources in the Southern areas, especially of Malayan tin and Chinese tungsten.

2. The shifting of peace industries to war industries has been carried out within half the scheduled length of time.

3. Lack of domestic traffic capacity.

4. The monopoly of war materials by the army and navy without regard to the rations prescribed by the War Production Board. The army-navy monopoly has made it impossible for the War Production Board to effect unified control, with the result that some factories are without the materials they need and some factories have enough and to stock.

Situation Grave

Thus munitions production in America, which had been ever on the increase, has begun to stagnate since September. Nelson of the War Production Board in his conference with reporters on August 22 said:

"At the time of the outbreak of the war, first preference was given to arms and munitions, the immediate necessities. Six months have now passed and this temporary expediency must be liquidated in favor of an organized wartime economic structure."

Of course, America will try to boost munitions production by dispensing with this temporary expediency and by suppressing the civilian demand as far as possible, but the serious shortage of war materials will, in all probability, bring Roosevelt's ambitious armament expansion plan to a deadlock.

Weak in Man-Power

Also seen as likely to affect munitions production is the question of human resources. The Social Bureau of the American government in a recent report, emphasizing the importance of a national distribution of man-power, said: "The question of man-power will prove to be the final and the most difficult problem for us in our munitions production race with the enemy."

According to this report, 5,500,000 men will be required for military service and 53,200,000 for various industries at the end of 1942. Another 9,000,000 and 53,330,000 will be needed by the military and various industries, respectively, at the end of 1943.

The same report says: "In December, 1941, laborers engaged in the munitions industries numbered 6,900,000. The figure rose to 12,500,000 in July 1942. At the end of this year a further 17,500,000 will be required, and still another 20,000,000 at the end of next year in order to cope with the rapid armament expansion."

Not to be left behind in the acquisition of man-power, the American military is going to mobilize 10,000,000 by the end of next year. The pinch of this mobilization is already being felt in some of the munitions industries, as is proved by the following excerpt from an article in the September 2 issue of the magazine Cleveland Daily Metal Trade reproduced in a recent issue of the New York Times:

"The military mobilization will deprive the American steel industry of 12 per cent of its workers by the end of January, 1943, and another 25 per cent by the end of 1943."

German Nation Backs Fuehrer In War Effort

(Continued From Page 1)

fire and hand-grenades, and it is almost impossible to bring heavy artillery into play in such a restricted area. Furious fighting still continues with the city rocking with howitzer fire and exploding land-mines. The skies over the city are covered with belching smoke and rising flames.

See Buildings Blasted

The Germans are using the sound strategy of blasting buildings and soldiers together with concentrated fire and have taken a policy to prevent any unnecessary sacrifices. The Soviets still hold one point of crossing behind them on the Volga and are fighting desperately, hopelessly. They show their stubbornness by building a pontoon bridge overnight across the Volga to maintain communications.

Although the Soviets are weak in united action and in general leadership, the spirit of resistance in each individual Soviet soldier is tremendous, and theirs is a scattered strength. This characteristic has shown itself in the battle for Stalingrad, and in fighting in which both sides are intermingled they show a great power of defense. And their natural strength grows several times because if they see they will be killed by their comrades and if their way of retreat is cut off there is nothing left to do but fight.

But in any case, it will be difficult for these Russian characteristics to sway the situation, and the day when the complete occupation of Stalingrad will be announced is not far. The German people are focussing their greatest attention on what direction their Fuehrer will move in the fast approaching winter. Using their experiences of last winter, the Germans have begun to prepare for the coming winter since August, and in the transportation behind the Eastern Front everything has been done with the greatest of care in preparation.

Last year, while attacking Moscow, a 150-year record cold descended, and it cannot be denied that the Germans found themselves in a condition they had not expected. But this year everything is ready, and together with the forecast that winter will be late in coming this year, the question being asked is, in what direction will the surplus strength released from Stalingrad move.

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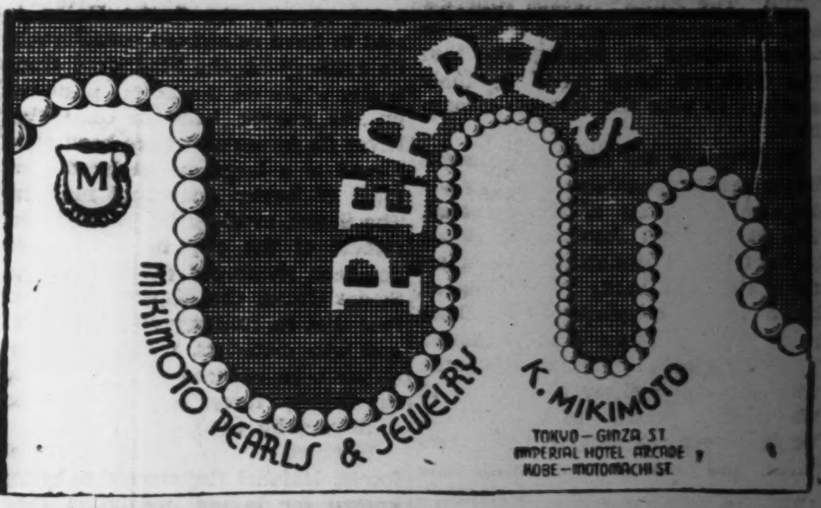
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A Slogan Contest!

WANTED: Slogans of the War of Greater East Asia

Terse, pointed slogans expressing either or both of the following ideas are wanted:

1 The united determination of Japan's 100,000,000 in the execution of the War of Greater East Asia.
2. The determination to fight until the United States and the British Empire shall have been thoroughly defeated.

Conditions

1. Slogans are to be submitted in English or Japanese and if presented in Japanese they will be translated and judged accordingly. Any number of slogans may be submitted.
2. Slogans must be written on Government Postal Cards, and must include full name and address of sender. They must be sent to the Slogan Contest, the Japan Times and Advertiser, No. 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, not later than October 20, 1942.

Judges

3. The ten best and five second best slogans submitted by the contestants will be selected by the following judges, and the result will be announced in the Japan Times and Advertiser on November 20, 1942. The judges are:
Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Chief of the Army Press Section of Imperial Headquarters
Captain Hideo Hiraide, Sectional Chief of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
Akiyoshi Tajiri, Chief of the Investigation Department, Foreign Office
Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information
Renichi Yanami, Chief of Propaganda Section, Taisei-yokusan-kai
Eiji Yoshikawa, writer
Ki Kimura, writer
Toshi Go, President, Japan Times and Advertiser.
4. A prize of ¥100 will be awarded for the ten best slogans and a subscription of the Japan Times & Advertiser for a half-year for the five second best slogans. The copy-right on these fifteen slogans will be held by the Japan Times and Advertiser.

大東亞戰爭標語募集

募集標語

大東亞戰爭ニ對スル一億國民ノ決意ヲ示スモノナルコト

米英擊滅ヲ見ルマデ戰ヒ拔ク決意ヲ示スニ足ルモノナルコト

以上双方又ハソノ一ヲ内容トスル簡單明瞭ニシテ寸鐵殺人的ノ標語ナルコト

應募方法及ビ期日

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IMPERIAL RULE BODY FETES ANNIVERSARY

Formed Two Years Ago Yesterday—Now Supervising 6 National Movement Organs

The Imperial Rule Assistance Association solemnly observed the ceremony commemorating the second anniversary of the founding of the Association on Monday.

At 10 a.m., some three hundred staff members of the Association headed by Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President, marched to the Nijubashi. After respectfully bowing toward the Imperial Palace and shouting "Banzai", they returned to their office.

The ceremony was commenced at 11 a.m. with the national group rites was followed by the reading of the Imperial Rescript by the Vice President. On the occasion the oath of the Association was read by Fumio Goto, Director-General. The oath reads as follows: "We solemnly pledge that we should discard all the personal interests and concern, and cooperate with one another in order to enhance the construction of a new structure."

The ceremony came to a close at 11:30 a.m.

Organized under the presidency of Prince Fumimaro Konoe, the then Prime Minister, this association is now supervising the work of six national movement organizations including the Imperial Rule Assistance Association of Industrialists, the Imperial Rule Assistance Association of Businessmen and the Women's Association of Japan. The association's activities have been extended in scope especially since June this year, when its structure underwent reform.

The second president of the association, Premier General Hideki Tojo, is still in office, but the Secretary-General has been changed three times since the inauguration of the association, bespeaking the vicissitudes of the body. The first Secretary-General was Count Rainei Arima; the second, Sotaro Ishiwata; the third, Sukenari Yokoyama and the fourth, and still active Secretary-General is Fumio Goto.

On the eve of the second anniversary of the formation of the association, Tokimitsu Kusama, its oldest leader, related a story which well illustrates the functions of the association.

"On the night previous to the inauguration of the association," Mr. Kusama revealed, "Prince Konoe was shown a draft statement and asked to give his approval of it. In reply, the Prince declared that the four characters 'Shin-do-jis-sen' literally meaning the practice of loyalism would suffice, and as a result, the idea of issuing an elaborate platform statement following the inaugural meeting was given up.

"With reference to the functions of the association, it may also be recalled here that following the completion of its structural reform in June this year, Premier Tojo, in the capacity of president of the association, instructed all staff members of the body to cooperate with the Government 'single-heartedly.'

"Mr. Kusama also revealed an episode concerning Premier Tojo on the occasion of the recent conference of the Central Cooperative Council of the association, which contributed greatly toward conveying the wishes of the people to the Government and vice versa.

"Fearing that all the members of the Council might be unable to assemble at the appointed early hour of eight o'clock, Premier Tojo was requested to appear at the meeting at 8:10 o'clock, but the Premier came at 10 minutes to eight instead, declaring that it would not be proper for him to arrive after the appointed hour. This is the way in which Premier Tojo always attended his duty as president of the association."

UNITED STATES TO STATION TROOPS IN BAHREIN ISLAND

Nichi Nichi

SHANGHAI, October 11.—The United States is to station American troops on Bahrein Island, a British possession in the Persian Gulf, it is broadcast from Bagdad.

As West Asia has become an important scene of battle in the European War, the United States has gradually revealed her ambition to expand her influence in West Asia, under the pretext of strengthening the defense of that region.

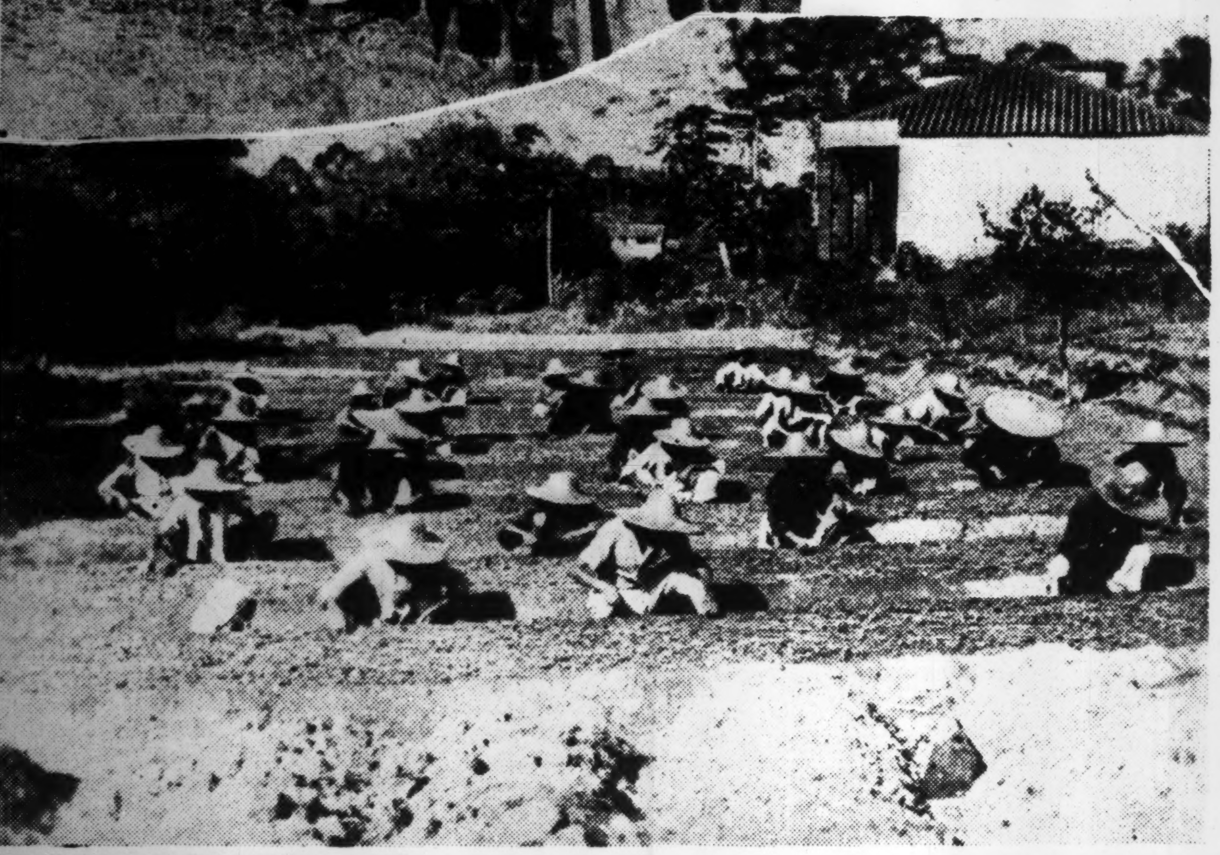
Recently a United States envoy was sent to Syria, with the intent to drive out the influence of the De Gaullists from Syria and Lebanon. These activities of the United States in West Asia are observed to be for the purpose of expanding America's imperialistic influence and are similar to her plan for expansion into Africa.

China Forms Air Corps

C.P.S.

NANKING, October 10.—Yao Hsi-chiu, Director of the Aviation Administration of the National Military Commission, has secured the approval of the authorities and organized a Central Air Force Instruction

Coolies Happy in Their Work



Chinese coolies, who recently escaped from enemy territory have been hospitably received by the Japanese authorities in Canton, who have founded a charity home for them in the village of Shihpai. Out of the approximate 1,100 occupants, about 90 stalwart youths were selected to cultivate waste lands in the vicinity. They are busy seven hours a day with irrigation and planting, but have ample time to enjoy walks and conversations with their friends. In contrast to the former days of hardship, they are more than happy under the kind protection of the Japanese authorities. Below shows them busy in the field. Top, before the start of a day's work.

MATSUO BASHO

The Haiku Master

By SHIGEYOSHI SAKABE

On October 12 (lunar calendar), 248 years ago an itinerant poet died in Osaka while on an intended trip to Nagasaki. Unlike most Japanese poets, he left no swan-song, though four days before he wrote:

> On a journey, ill—
> And my dreams on whithered fields
> Are wandering still.

His haversack contained "Okuno Hosomichi", the manuscript record of a long journey he had made in northern and northeastern Japan in 1688. All he had to bequeath to his friends consisted of half a dozen books; he had owned nothing else in all his life. His name was Matsuo Basho. In his lifetime he was considered one of the best haiku poets. Today he ranks with the handful of literary titans in Japanese history.

Haiku Growth Told

It may be well to pause here for a moment and trace the history of this extraordinary verse form. The genre of Japanese poetry generally known as haikai may be divided into "haiku" and "renku." A haiku consists of one stanza, five, seven and five syllables, totaling seventeen. A renku is a series of these stanzas linked by another form of stanza which consists of twice seven syllables. In a renku the first poem, complete by itself, is known as hokku or starting verse. Removed from the renku, this stanza is an independent poem—a haiku. Haiku therefore may be understood as having branched off from the renka.

Originally, "haikai" meant humorous poetry. It will be remembered that the orthodox tradition of waka (31-syllable poetry) there had existed a type known as renga or linked verse. In the middle of the 16th century, an element of humor was introduced into this linked waka at the hands of plebeian poets. This pastime—for it was more of a waggish game than a serious pursuit—gained increasing popularity among the newly-rich bourgeois of the Edo period, whose dearth of refinement precluded their writing after the fashion of Court nobles but who, nevertheless, wished to grace their life with a semblance of poetry. It was easy enough to compose a stanza of 17 syllables, and the enthusiasm for humorous linked verse spread over all parts of Japan.

As is understandable from such a background, this pastime was of a sportive nature, and the occasional attempts at elegance and classic allusion were made only very awkwardly. The haikai poets themselves indulged in playful punning and labored ingenuities, which were tolerable at best.

It was Matsuo Basho who brought grace and dignity into the realm of haiku poetry. In his master hands, this originally vulgar pastime attained the full dimensions of true poetry. All its weaknesses due to its limited length were turned into definite advantages, and thus a stanza consisting of a mere 17 syllables was made a vehicle of a man's noblest creative effort. He left the world richer, not only his own immortal poems, but also by giving the masses of his fellow-countrymen an infinitely wide scope for literary pursuit and enjoyment and a freshness and vigor to the language.

Poetry Like Ink-Sketch

Because of its shortness, a haiku tends to be epigrammatic; it can be a relief of high moments without the necessity to bridge the flat intervals between the heights. It is in a way much like the ink-sketch so dear to the Japanese. Both are "suggestive" arts, consisting of bare outlines; the poet and the painter simply give a clear-cut picture without explanatory intervals. It was Basho who taught haiku poets that their chief function was to suggest to, and evoke in, the reader whatever is intended to be communicated. And he gave this "suggestive" quality of haiku the widest possible range.

> An old pond. A frog plunges—
> The sound of the water.

The original of this poem was translated by a European as follows:

> A lonely pond in age-old stillness sleeps. . . .
> Apart, unstirred by sound or motion—till
> Suddenly into it a lithe frog leaps.

The translator is perhaps right in his interpretation of Basho's symbolism, but leaves an untold amount unsaid and unexplained. He may write a hundred words more to bridge the intervals and may still be far from the mental vision that Basho had seen. Basho is talking of a moment of his life, a very important moment, but nevertheless a moment, which had a special tone and a unique combination of elements. He could not convey the personal emotional experience of that moment—so special and so fleeting—by direct statement or description, but only by a succession or words, of images, which might serve to "suggest" it to the reader.

Swan-Song Requested

Four days before his death, his disciples asked Basho for a swan-song, knowing that the master's end was nearing. Basho answered them that since he had composed the "Old Pond" poem every one of his compositions had been his final song. Basho was not a prolific poet. The Old Pond took him several days to complete. Every single poem he composed in his later years was each the crystallization of all his creative energy, of all the fibers of his being. For poetry and life were one to him. Saikaku, Basho's contemporary and a great playwright, is said to have composed 23,500 haiku on one day, none of which, however, is remembered today. On the same day that he made this confession, Basho composed what proved to be his final song. It was the last fulfilment of his philosophy in which life and poetry merged into each other.

In one of his essays Basho confessed: "Sometimes I envied those in official service; at other times I wished to enter religious life. But somehow I have turned, instead, always to nature. Winds and clouds have been my discipline; flowers and birds my inspiration. My only occupation in life has thus been seeking poetry in nature. In the single-minded pursuit of poetry, I have failed to accomplish anything else. I have followed a single gleam."

The whole of his life as a poet was an endless search after the ideal haiku. All his being was spent in an attempt to indentify life with poetry as he understood it. It may be pointed out here that Basho never referred to his poetry as "composition"; to him it was "seeing through and hearing through". And by seeing through nature's features and hearing through her voices, he established a royal road for the uncultural masses. For he taught, by his own examples, that poetry is everywhere to be found in everyday surroundings and not necessarily in the elegant pursuits of the privileged.

The last poem of his, which he composed four days before his death, contains all that he held dear in his life.

> On a journey, ill,—
> And my dreams on withered fields
> Are wandering still.

He was on one of his beloved wanderings. Being something of a devotee of Zen teachings and an ardent admirer of the itinerant poet-priest Saigyo, whenever he had reached the end of a stage in poetic development, he went out on a journey to find more confirming expressions of ultimate reality in the phenomena of nature. So, in a final, delirious moment, he saw himself wandering in a wilderness in search of reality. True he was fond of wilderness—and some of his best poems were written in deserted fields—but here he refers not to an external wilderness but a wilderness within. Life after all has been a wilderness to him; he had roamed from one end of it to another in quest of worth and meaning. After each journey, he came out a bigger and wiser man. Now as he lay ill in the midst of his final journey, the towering man that Basho had grown into was still seeking discipline, still pursuing the ever receding horizon.

From Iga Province

Matsuo Basho was born in 1644 at Ueno in the province of Iga. There he lived for 23 years, but with the death of his master, he forsook the life of a samurai for the rest of his life. For six years thereafter he lived chiefly in Kyoto studying haikai poetry.

In 1672 he went to Edo where he lived in comparative obscurity until 1680, engaging in various odd jobs for a living, but somehow managing to make his name known among the lovers of haikai. In 1690 one of his admirers offered him a tiny hermitage at Fukagawa in Edo, the first quarters to have a semblance of permanency. The rest of this life he either lived in this tiny space or in journeys and wanderings. In 1694, on October 12, he died in Osaka while on his way to Nagasaki. He was exactly 50 years old.

Two things characterized his life throughout: extreme poverty and sheer devotion to poetry. The sole source of his material comfort was the good-will of his disciples and friends; the single purpose in his life was the attainment of poetic ideal. The Basho-An (Banana Cottage), as his hermitage was so called on account of the banana tree one of his disciples presented him with, was exactly twelve feet square—one six-mat room and a bamboo verandah twelve feet long and three feet wide. Such was the abode of the genius who two and a half centuries later stands out today as one of the greatest men in the cultural history of Japan.

> Ah! the year has come to an end while still
> I am wearing my hat and straw sandals.

So wrote Basho once as the year drew to a close while on a journey. This is the self-portrait of an itinerant poet who in hat and sandals roamed from province to province all his life in search of poetry and self-discipline.

When he left on a trip in October, 1687, which lasted for six months and which occasioned two journals from his pen, Basho wrote the following farewell poem:

> A traveller,
> So let it be my name. . . .
> The first drizzling shower.

And he added: "There is only one way to attainment of elegance in haikai. Follow nature and return to nature."

> My horse ambles
> Clop-clop across the summer moor.
> I find myself in a picture.

To Basho nature was the truth, poetry and absolution.

JAPAN TIMES NINE WINS CHAMPIONSHIP

Scribes Defeat Y.C. & A.C. for 2nd Time to Cinch Series—Rengo-Kai Also Shines

The Yokohama Country and Athletic Club's baseball team dropped a double-header on Sunday when they were nosed out by the Japan Times nine in the morning tilt by 10 runs to 8, while the Nisei Rengo-kai ran roughshod over them in the afternoon to the tune of a 26 to 3 score. Both games were held on the Negishi field in Yokohama.

By virtue of their victory, the Japan Times nine, led by Captain Hirayanagi, won the championship of the three team league, with a .667 mark, two victories and one defeat, while the Nisei Rengo-kai and the local Club shared second place honors by breaking even in four games played.

In the morning contest, the winners had two big innings, the first and the fourth, when they scored three and six runs respectively to cinch the game. The home team rallied strongly in the latter part of the game but their efforts fell short by two runs of tying up the game. Miike, the Japan Times hurler, was in rare form and his deliveries had the Club batters tied up in knots. He also starred at bat by polling out three hits and together with Harriss shared top honors in batting. Harriss went the distance for the losers and was nicked for nine safeties but he received poor support in the field. He also paced the Club's attack with three hits in four trips to the plate with Fernandes following him with two for four.

In the afternoon the Rengo-kai boys swamped the local nine with a barrage of basehits and aided with no less then 18 miscues in the field scored 26 runs. The home team were held powerless by the masterly hurling of Sawada who accounted for 12 strike-out victims.

Harriss who was pitching his second game of the day could not stem the barrage of basehits that rolled off the bats of the Nisei boys, allowing 13 solid hits including a circuit clout by catcher Fukuda. The husky Rengo-kai catcher had a brilliant day at bat, obtaining four hits in five official trips to the plate. The winners scored in every inning but their first big inning was in the sixth when they tallied no fewer than 8 runs. Following the morning game the Japan Times team entertained the Y.C. and A.C. players at a lunch held at the Clubhouse at which Mr. E. Dentici presided. Appropriate speeches were made by both the President and Mr. Goro Murata on behalf of the Japan Time Advertiser.

The teams were:

Y.C. & A.C.: Ravetta (c), Schoene (1B), Eymard (2B), Fernandes (SS), Haum (3B), Harriss (P), Bielous (LF), Gordes (CF), Petroff (RF).

Japan Times: Hanaoka (C), Miike (P), Nishigori (1B), Shiba (2B), Hagihara (3B), Hirayanagi (SS), Shibuya (LF), Hatano and Takahashi (CF), Hirota and Nagahama (RF).

Nisei Rengo-kai: Fukuda (C), Sawada (P), Yamamoto (1B), T. Yamawaki (2B), Yonemura (3B) Miike (SS), Wakatake (LF), Yamate (CF), Y. Yamawaki (RF).

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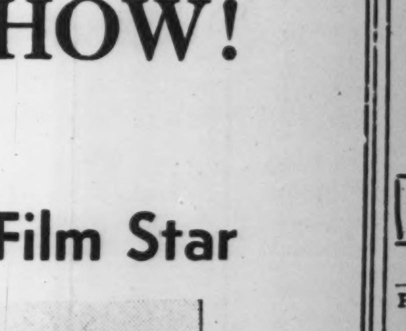

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THE SHIMABARA RISING

Part 11

The assailants repaired their towers and pickets which had been destroyed in the night attack, and continued to discharge their guns from a distance, and kept up a strict watch. The Daimyos of the various countries, for the purpose of observing the state of things before Arima, sent one or two retainers, with five or ten common soldiers each. Also the Ronin, from all parts, for the purpose of securing employment under the Daimyos, set out for the same place.

After the wars of Keicho and Genwa (from 1596 to 1623), the whole country was united under one government, the arrow had been put in its quiver, and both soldiers and farmers lived in tranquillity, congratulating themselves on their good fortune, when suddenly this rebellion arose, and took them by surprise. Then all kinds of armor were well made and highly ornamented.

Nabeshima Shinano-no-kami, one day, faced the castle, and having surveyed it well, called his retainers, and said to them: "When we look at the part of the castle opposite us, it appears that the inmates of the castle have ceased to pass by there. This is because of the heavy fire kept up on this part from the mounds and towers. Let us then take the first wall, erect pickets, and keep up a fire. If we do so, the farmers, unable to endure it, will certainly come out, and attack our camp; and we, then, will drive them back, and, entering along with them, take the castle." Thus he commanded.

The time fixed was noon of the 27th. When the troop left the camp of Nabeshima and approached the wall, the other divisions, engaged in the siege, seeing this, suspected that Nabeshima was preparing to violate some of the regulations. But Nabeshima's men replied to their inquiries that such was not the case—that being near the wall, it was necessary to use precautions. So no one complained.

Nabeshima then placed three hundred men, in armor, behind the pickets, for the purpose of repelling any attack that might be made from the castle. The inmates of the castle saw that Nabeshima drew near, and, when they attempted to drive him back, his soldiers under the command of Buzen Isahara, opened a heavy fire upon them, and the villagers were disconcerted thereby.

At this juncture, Saiemon Norinobu, a youth of seventeen, son of the inspector, Sakakibara Hida-no-kami, taking with him seven or eight men, ascended the second wall, and raised the cry that the first to ascend the castle was Saiemon Norinobu. His father Hida-no-kami, seeing this from a distance, perceived that the man on the second wall, bearing a yellow standard, was his son; and straightway began to ascend the wall also.

Nabeshima, seizing a white standard, gave the word of command, knowing that it would be a shame to let the inspector and his son be hurt; and with them Shinano-no-kami, Kiino-kami and Kai-no-kami, leading a great army, at once rushed in; when a ronin called Hichibei Fujita, of Saiemon's company, set fire to the gate.

The various divisions, seeing this, knew that Nabeshima had made an independent assault, whereupon all seized their arms, and rushed forward. Nabeshima assaulted the gate of the second wall, and labored to break it down at once; but, as this was an important place, the conspirators defended it well; and much time was lost here.

Hosokawa Etchu-no-kami and Hosokawa Higo-no-kami attacked on the side next the sea, broke down the gate and cut down the Christians, everyone, and having broken down the outer wall, also, at the same time forced their way within the second wall.

It is said that when Hosokawa, father and son, entered from the sea side, a number of the farmers had gone out to gather seaweed. There were two or three hundred of these, and many of them were killed as they tried to escape into the castle. The pursuers entered along with the survivors, and took possession of a corner of the central castle, which they fortified.

The assailants fought alongside the central wall. Hosokawa and his son desired to capture the central position that day, but a heavy fire was kept up from the wall, and great stones and pieces of timber were hurled upon their troops, so that after having lost a great number, they withdrew.

Nabeshima also continued the conflict, but the sun having gone down, the commanders encamped on the ground, and prepared to take the central position in the morning.

Kuroda's Plan

That night Emonnotsuke Kuroda called his followers, and said: "Everyone knows the disadvantages under which we have labored today, and that we could not have done better than we did. Still, it is a matter of grief to me that we were behind the others in storming the walls. The time to begin the attack is fixed at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning; but we will begin the attack before daylight, and be the first to mount the inner wall. Let this order be circulated in one camp, and let preparation be made accordingly."

Having said this, his retainer, Mimasaku Kuroda, advanced, and said: "As you have truly observed, our position was full of difficulties. Still, to be surpassed by Nabeshima and Hosokawa will render us contemptible and liable to be reproved by the Shogun. This must not be. Tomorrow morning, I, though I am old, will go foremost, and to repay the debt of gratitude which I owe my master, will leave my old bones upon the walls of this castle."

Hearing this, Emonnotsuke Kuroda was moved to tears, and replied: "You have always been faithful, but your present fidelity is something extraordinary, so I will assign to you and your son the first place."

Also, Mondo Itakura presented himself before Ishidani—Juzo, and said: "My father, Naizennosho, was killed by the conspirators. Though I am not ambitious to gain renown by fighting with farmers, I would like to lead my father's troops tomorrow to the conflict within the castle." Ishidani hearing, consented, advising him to take care of his valuable life, and promising to follow after him.

Fall of Castle

About six o'clock on the morning of the 28th of the 2nd month, Emonnotsuke Kuroda, Kuroda Kai-no-kami and Kuroda Ichi-no-sho, attacked the central wall, Mimasaku Kuroda in the first place. This castle was very strong, the stone wall high and steep; but as Kuroda's troops had resolved to lose their lives in the attempt, they began the ascent with shouts.

The inmates of the castle, knowing that that day's fight would be the last, resisted, hurling down great stones and timbers. Multitudes were crushed and killed, but Kuroda's troops would not retreat; they continued to scale the wall, and at last entered.

Thus Emonnotsuke Kuroda was the first to enter within the central wall. Thereupon the assailants from all quarters advanced, with shouts, to the attack. Several hundred fire-arrows were discharged by Hosokawa's troops These ignited the house of Tokisada Shirodaiyu, and soon the black smoke ascended to the sky.

Hereupon all the Daimyos, together with the messengers from the various countries, and the ronin, rushed eagerly forward. Itakura-Mondo entered the castle at the point which had been captured the day before by Hosokawa's troops, where his way was stopped. Having explained his object to the commander of that place, the pickets were broken down, and Mondo was allowed to pass through.

Mondo entered the castle rejoicing. He was a youth of 22 years, clad in red amor and armed with a spear. With four followers beside him, he attacked the farmers, piercing many of them through. The whole body of the assailants entered along with him.

Massacre

The villagers fought with desperation, as those whose life was limited to the present moment. They resisted, hurling stones and timbers upon their enemies. The assailants drove them into corners and cut them down or pierced them through, and took their heads, while their bodies were left piled one upon another. Oya Shirodaiyu Tokisada, who had been chosen leader of the Christians, was killed by Gintsukezaemon, a retainer of Hosokawa. By noon of the 28th of the 2nd month, of Christians who had assembled in the castle, old and young, men and women, more than 37 thousand persons, were destroyed; the place was filled with dead bodies, in heaps, and the blood flowed in red streams.

Losses

When we count the killed and wounded of the assailants in this fight and that of the day before, we find that Hosokawa and his son lost 274 killed and 1,826 wounded; Emonnotsuke Kuroda lost 213 killed and 1,657 wounded; Kuroda Kai-no-kami lost 32 killed and 345 wounded: Ichinosho Kuroda lost 16 killed and 156 wounded; Nabeshima and his two sons lost 160 killed and 683 wounded: Tachibana and his son lost 127 killed and 379 wounded; Arima and his son lost 78 killed and 185 wounded; the brother Katsukura lost 27 killed and 97 wounded; Ogasawara Shinano-no-kami lost 25 killed and 203 wounded; Ogasawara Okyo-no-daibu lost 19 killed and 148 wounded; Matsudaira Tago-no-kami lost 31 killed and 128 wounded; Mizuno Hyogo-no-kami lost 108 killed and 382 wounded; Terazawa Hyogo-no kami lost 23 killed and 35 wounded; Saimonnosuke Arima and his son lost 39 killed and 301 wounded; Todasamon lost 4 killed and 34 wounded; Matsudaira Izu-no-kami and his son lost 6 killed and 186 wounded; besides these, many others were killed and wounded.

One hundred and five of the conspirators were taken alive. Emonsaku Yamada, who had sent the letter of the 20th of the previous month, was brought out of his prison, and having been examined, was confined in the camp of Matsudaira Izu-no-kami.

To Be Continued

Big Men of Science

No. 1. Dr. HANTARO NAGAOKA

Dr. Hantaro Nagaoka, eminent Japanese scientist, who internationally distinguished himself in the field of physics, is still busy at the age of 77 years as a research worker and leader of various scientific organizations. During his career of nearly half a century as physicist, he has made many important scientific discoveries until he has become recognized internationally as one of the ablest scientific geniuses of the world.

The wholeheartedness with which he has been engrossed in his research work since he entered his scientific career may be seen from the fact that he was once believed to be the model of an enthusiastic scientist in a novel written after the Russo-Japanese War of 1904-05.

The scientist in the novel was described as engaged in his work with such fanatic zeal that he was not aware of either the capture of Port Arthur by the Japanese Army or the destruction of the Russian Baltic fleet by the Japanese Navy during the war.

Readers of the novel were curious to know who the model of this scientist was. In the meantime, a rumor was broadcast that the novelist obtained a hint for his character from the way in which Dr. Nagaoka was engaged in his research work.

As a result, he was believed by the general public for more than 20 years that he did not know of the Russo-Japanese War being fought because he was totally preoccupied with his laboratory work.

Structure of Atom

It is true that he published an epoch making treaties on the hypothetical structure of the atom just before the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War and from about that time on he became engaged in the work on the same subject with all the more enthusiasm.

When Dr. Nagaoka was appointed President of the Osaka Imperial University in 1931, he was interviewed by a group of reporters, who bluntly put him a question, asking: "Was it true that you were not aware of the Russo-Japanese War because you were so wholeheartedly engaged in your research work?" To this, he said: "At that time, I was in Japan," and laughed good-naturedly. Then after a few seconds, he added musingly: "It is true that there is no national boundary in science, but a scientist has his fatherland."

Dr. Nagaoka is a son of a well-known loyalist family in Hizen and was very greatly concerned over the future of his country when the Russo-Japanese War broke out. So deeply gratified was he when the Japanese Army captured Ryojunko (Port Arthur) that he named his first son, who arrived immediately following the fall of the stronghold, Junkichi to commemorate the event.

When the Japanese Army won the victory in the battle of Ryoyo, he named his second son as Ryokichi for the same purpose. His third son was named as Tetsukichi to commemorate the sweeping victory of the Japanese Army in the battle of Tetsurei, which put an end to the Russo-Japanese War. Dr. Nagaoka named his fourth and last son as Shinkichi, Shin being the forepart of the name implying the triumphant return of the Japanese Army from Manchuria.

Born of Samurai Family

Born in August, 1865, as the first son of a samurai family in Omura, a town on the sea coast of Hizen, some 30 kilometers from Nagasaki port, Dr. Nagaoka was brought up in his home town until he was about 10 years old. During the struggle of the Meiji Restoration, Jisaburo Nagaoka, Dr. Nagaoka's father, rendered meritorious service fighting on the side of the Imperial Army against the Shogunate forces.

After the Meiji Restoration of 1868, therefore, he was appointed to a high office of the new government under the Imperial regime and sent to Germany to study conditions in that country.

After a few years in that country, he returned to Japan and became identified with various important government posts. In those days, Japanese who were familiar with the conditions of the Western countries were in great demand, and his future as a government official was quite promising, but he died comparatively young.

Young Hantaro Nagaoka came to Tokyo and entered the Yushima Primary School, at the age of 10. After completing the primary school, he went to Osaka with his parents, and entered the Osaka English Language School. The Osaka English Language School was ultimately closed and young Nagaoka was obliged to come back to Tokyo once more to receive education at a higher sent of learning in the capital.

Physics Specialist

He took the preparatory course of the Tokyo Imperial University, and after completing it he specialized in physics in the University, graduating from the institution in 1887. Soon after graduation, he was appointed Assistant Professor of Physics. It was during his incumbency to this post that the University conferred a Doctor's degree on him.

In 1893, he was sent to Germany to continue his study in physics in that country. Dr. Nagaoka returned to Japan in 1896 and was made a full-fledged professor at the age of 31 years.

In the light of physics in those days, all the materials existing in the universe were combinations of various atoms, of which there were 90 different kinds. For 2,000 years up to the end of the 14th century, atoms were believed to be indivisible and a mystery, and as such no scientist undertook to make a further scientific analysis of what was conceived as the indivisible atom.

In the latter half of the 19th century, spectroscopy made great progress. When a matter which is considered as a simple atom is examined under a spectroscope after it is made to radiate, many line spectra are observed. This phenomenon was regarded as an evidence that the atom was complicated in its structure instead of being simple.

A few scientists of penetrating insight began to realize that the atom, which had been believed for 2,000 years to be indivisible matter, having attained the last limit of divisibility, is not so simple in its structure as had been believed in the past.

In the meantime, Curie discovered radium and Becquere recognized the existence of radioactive substances. As the result of such discoveries, the conception that a given atom is changeless forever under any circumstance became increasingly untenable. It was scientifically proved that the atom of radium, for instance, undergoes a change automatically and then turns into lead after a period.

Revolutionary Discovery

This shows that the scientific world was confronted with the dawn of a epoch-making revolution. The time was at hand when the world of science must abandon the old theory of indivisibility of the atom for a new. It required great scientists to accomplish this change.

It was at this juncture that Dr. Hantaro Nagaoka signalized the advent of the new age by publishing the result of his research work on the atom at a regular meeting of the Mathematics and Physics Society, which was held on December 3, 1903, at the Physics Department of Tokyo Imperial University.

At this meeting, he explained his theory of the hypothetical structure of the atom. The following year, his treatise on the subject appeared in the Philosophical Magazine, London.

In 1904, J.J. Thomson also published a similar theory with that of Dr. Nagaoka through the Philosophical Magazine. At any rate, Dr. Nagaoka was the first in the field of physics who tackled the task of determining the structure of the atom, thus opening a new field of endeavor to upset the theory of indivisibility of the atom. His theory though not without its shortcoming, was lauded by H. Poincare of France, who was then an undisputable authority of mathematics and physics in Europe.

It requires considerable time, patience and effort to make an invention or discovery of great importance, involving hardship and difficulty beyond the imagination of others. To understand a discovery made by others and improve it is comparatively easy, but the atomic theory of Dr. Nagaoka was able to explain away almost all phenomena relating to the atom, but it was not altogether without its faults and shortcomings, some aspects of it being inconsistent with the outcome of experiment.

N. Bhr, a Danish scientist, succeeded in developing a perfect theory by adopting the hydric atom for his experiment, publishing his theory in 1913, about 10 years after Dr. Nagaoka first published his treatise on the same subject. At any rate, Bhr won the Nobel prize for his achievement. It is understood that Dr. Nagaoka was conferred by Cambridge University the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Science, and decorated by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan with a cultural decoration largely in recognition of his service for opening the new field of activity in physics.

Nature of Spectrum

The physicist who seeks to expose the mystery of nature must first of all know the structure of the atom. Work of this kind in the early part of the present century was to find out the nature of spectrum emanating from the atom. Dr. Nagaoka, who was a pioneer in this undertaking, is now nearly an octogenarian, but he is still hale and sound and is devoting much of his time and energy to spectroscopic experiment in quest of further truth. Few scientists in Japan have devoted 50 years of their life time to research work with so great an enthusiasm as he has.

Dr. Nagaoka at first concentrated his efforts in his research work in order to understand perfectly the nature of the line spectrum of a given element as a method to determine the structure of the atom. The element he selected for this purpose was mercury. He tried to obtain various laws of nature by photographing through the spectroscope the spectrum emanating from mercury. In this attempt, he made a very valuable invention in the construction of a new spectroscope, which contributed much to the progress of physics.

In the latter part of the 19th century, there were already various kinds of spectroscopes in use and scientists carried on their research work by means of one kind or another of these instruments.

Each of these spectroscopes, however, had its merits and demerits and the research workers were in need of a more efficient instrument which would serve their purpose effectively.

Dr. Nagaoka, who realized the limitation of these instruments, made experiments on various kinds of spectroscopes until he finally discovered a new method of working on the spectrum by using two spectroscopes of different types in combination. By this arrangement, he could raise the efficiency of the spectroscope several times, enabling him to obtain a clear light on many points of the subject under his experiment, which heretofore had remained mysterious to him. Dr. Nagaoka's invention of a new type of spectroscope facilitated the research work to no small degree to the surprise of Western scientists.

Younger Days

Now let us see Dr. Nagaoka as a physicist in his younger days. He was particularly interested in the research on the effect of blow and electric current on magnetism in such magnetic substance as iron and nickel. The first treatise he wrote on this subject appeared in the Tokyo Imperial University Bulletin and the Philosophical Magazine, London, in 1888, one year after he had graduated from the University.

From that time on, he published many valuable treatises on the subject every year for more than 15 years. In 1897 or thereabout, Dr. Nagaoka found a competent assistant and successor in his work in the person of Kotaro Honda, one of his pupils at the Tokyo Imperial University, who was a reliable and patient worker.

The young man carried on his research work under the guidance of Dr. Nagaoka and proved himself to be a scientific genius of no mean quality. In due course of time, he was promoted to Professor of Physics at the University.

One of the most important problems in theoretical geography is how to determine accurately the permanent numerical value of the gravity of the earth in all sections of the world. Dr. Nagaoka succeeded in the difficult task of making a comparative survey of the permanent numerical value of gravity between Tokyo and Potsdam, Germany. By using a reversible pendulum, he also made an accurate survey of the permanent numerical values of gravity of Tokyo, Kyoto, Kanazawa and Mizusawa. This work was undertaken about 1903.

Dr. Nagaoka also contributed much to the progress of seismology in Japan. In 1891, when a great earthquake swept Gifu Prefecture, he was only 26 years old. The incident aroused in him a lively interest in seismology, but this branch of science in Japan was still in an embryonic stage of development so he sought to bring it up to the level of other branches of science.

Researches in Seismology

In 1893, he published his first treatise on the seismological subject, which was the result of his findings in the research on the earthquake of 1891. He continued his researches on the subject and published many treatises on such topics as the speed with which seismic tremors propagate, the elasticity of rocks which constitute the crust of the earth, the condition of the initial stage of seismic vibration and so forth, thus laying the foundation for the development of Japanese seismology.

There is an interesting episode relating to Dr. Nagaoka's seismological research, which took place on the occasion of the great earthquake and fire of September 1, 1923. He was then taking his summer vacation at his summer house in Shimoura, several kilometers south of Uraga facing Tokyo harbor.

During the vacation that summer, he had at his summer house a microbarograph, a delicate seismological apparatus he had invented for registering seismic tremors, to make an observation in that district. Dr. Nagaoka, who observed unusual activity of his apparatus daily during the month of August, said to his attendants: "The apparatus has been working rather queerly of late. I am afraid that this is an indication that there will be a severe earthquake before long."

As he was at his microbarograph several minutes before noon, September 1, he was startled by a sudden violent motion of the needle on the apparatus and shouted: "Look out! A great earthquake is going to break out!"

Several seconds later, the Kanto district was swept by the violent earthquake, with the result that the greater and the best part of the capital of Japan was destroyed by the severest earthquake in recent years and tens of thousands of people perished in the disaster.

Great Scientific Achievement

The fact that Dr. Nagaoka could forecast the occurrence of the earthquake several seconds ahead of the time may be regarded as a great victory science scored against nature. It was only a matter of several seconds before that he could predict the destructive work of nature, but when scientists become able to tell such a misfortune a few hours or a few days ahead of time, it would be a great blessing to humanity.

Dr. Nagaoka may be considered to have taken the initial step on the occasion of the great earthquake of September 1, 1923, toward the realization of this ideal.

Starting about 1903, Dr. Nagaoka began to take a real interest in the research on the spectrum. For about 20 years from that time on, he concentrated his mind on this subject and published nearly 200 treatises which were very valuable contributions to the progress of science.

In 1926, when he reached the age limit of 60 years, he retired from his active career as professor at the Tokyo Imperial University, but he continued to carry on his research work, removing his laboratory to the Physical and Chemical Research Institute. He directed his attention to research on the problem of obtaining gold from mercury. As the result of laborious efforts, he finally succeeded in proving its possibility.

Thirty years had elapsed since he had advanced for the first time his hypothesis on the structure of the atom and opened a new field of activity in the realm of physics. During this period, many eminent scientists labored in this field and perfected the theory of the structure of the atom until it is now almost recognized as perfect.

What is more, it has become possible to change the nature of the atom by human effort just as he proved the possibility of converting mercury into gold. It goes without saying that Dr. Nagaoka is one of the foremost pioneers in this new field of physics, demonstrating to the world at large what Japanese scientists can accomplish.

What have been stated so far are some of the examples of Dr. Nagaoka's scientific achievements. It would make a long list if all the discoveries and inventions he made in the course of 50 years of his career were enumerated.

Imperial Appointment

In 1906, he was made a member of the Imperial Academy of Japan by Imperial Appointment. Since that time, he published hundreds of important scientific treatises, thus enhancing the dignity and influence of the Imperial Academy of Japan in the world of science.

He enjoyed the great respect and confidence of his fellow members until he was made to represent the Imperial Academy in the House of Peers in the Imperial Diet. In 1939, he was appointed President of the Imperial Academy.

Throughout his career as a scientist, he served various social and scientific organizations as a member of the Committee for the Promotion of Social Welfare and Progress of Science. He is one of the founders of the Physical and Chemical Research Institute, which was established in about 1910.

Ever since he retired from the chair of physics at the Tokyo Imperial University, the institute has been the center of his research work. In 1932, when the Japan Science Promotion Society was established with His Imperial Highness Prince Chichibu, as the Honorary President, Dr. Nagaoka was appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors of the organization.

Since the outbreak of the China Affair, he has been the Chairman of either the Board of Directors or the Committee of various organizations such as the Scientific Technical Research Society, the Science Mobilization Association, the Federation of Scientific Technical Organizations, etc. In 1931, when the Osaka Imperial University was established, Dr. Nagaoka was appointed the first President of the University.

Dr. Nagaoka repeatedly represented Japan at international scientific conferences held in Europe. In 1924, when an international conference of scientists was held at Brussels, Belgium, Dr. Nagaoka attended the function, representing Japan.

(Kindai Nippon no Kagaku-sha)

JAPAN AND PORTUGAL

Part 5

A Portuguese ship therefore came to Nagasaki in the following year, and the capitao mor, Horatio Neretti, presenting letters of gratitude from Ruy Lourenco de Tavora, Vizorei and the Macao authorities, was received in audience by Iyeyasu on September 25 in his castle at Suruga. Thus Portugal continued, from this time forth, to trade at Nagasaki.

In June, 1613, a vessel belonging to the English East Indies Company entered Hirato and, having obtained the Shogunate's permission, established a Mercantile House there and began commercial intercourse. Thus Portugal, who had held a monopoly on Japanese trade for approximately 60 years, was now confronted with three competitors—Spain, Holland, and England.

Holland, however, cherished a hostility against Portugal because of the fact that Portugal, at this time, was under the jurisdiction of the Spanish king. A Treaty of Defense was concluded, in 1619, between Holland and England, which resulted in the merging of the East India Companies of both countries. They organized a "fleet of defense" consisting of 20 vessels, half of which they left at the port of Batavia and the other half at Hirato, for the purpose of attacking both the Spanish and Portuguese colonies. They planned, furthermore, to seize and plunder the enemy vessels on the sea.

The combined fleet anchored at Hirato in August 1920, and waited for the arrivel of the northeasterly wind in winter and the opportunity to strike at Macao and Manila as well as attacking any trading ships entering those two ports. Portuguese trade with Japan therefore suffered a tremendous shock, but it so happened that the friction between the Dutch and English in the South Seas became more intense than ever before and led, but two years after its organization, to the dispersion of the combined fleet as a result of the increasing supremacy of the Dutch over the English. England withdrew temporarily from the South Seas and, in 1623, with the closing of the Mercantile House at Hirato, retired from the competitive field, leaving the Portuguese in a little less precarious position.

Submitting to Hideyoshi's suggestion, the Fray Fedro Baptista and his colleagues of the Franciscan sect, came to Japan in 1593 as special envoys of the Governador de Filipinas. They remained at Kyoto and Osaka and proceeded with their proselytization but Hideyoshi was informed, through some secret source, that the Spanish missionaries were but fore-runners of political aggression, so he promptly seized them, on the charge that they had carried on their preaching against government prohibition, and in February, 1597, crucified them at Nagasaki.

Later, Iyeyasu, through the Franciscan missionaries hiding at Kinai, invited the Manila trading vessels to Uraga and missionaries of the Francisco, Domingo, and Agostinho sects were permitted to enter the country. The Vatican at Rome also lifted its ban on these sects and there occurred a continuous flow of missionaries to this country. In November, 1613, Iyeyasu issued the Expulsion Law and propagators of all sects, scattered throughout the land, were gathered at Nagasaki and, in September of the following year, were expelled to Macao and Manila. But they continued to come, breaking through, somehow, the rigidly guarded prohibition net, so that the Shogunate, in February, 1624, refused to receive the envoys dispatched by the Manila government and, what is more, forbade further commercial intercourse.

Thus we see that both England and Spain withdrew from the competitive market, leaving the field to Holland. But the latter country, having attained supremacy in the South Seas, brought forth its fleet in June, 1622 and attempted the conquest of Macao, but in vain. Holland captured the Pescadores, however, and, after negotiating with the Chinese officials on the opposite shore, moved to the island of Formosa and there constructed the Zelandia at Anping, making it the foothold of Chinese trade.

Holland was now in a position to obstruct the coming of Portuguese vessels to Japan from Macao, but because the Shogunate had, previous to this time, strictly admonished the disturbance of foreign ships en route to Japan, the Portuguese vessels discovered that they could roam the seas with comparative safety.

The Dutch Mercantile House at Hirato, by gaining access to a plentiful supply of cheap Chinese commodities coming from Formosa, now proved itself a strong competitor of the Portuguese Mercantile House at Nagasaki. Dutch power in the South Seas also increased by leaps and bounds and began to hinder the traffic of Portuguese vessels between India and Macao, via Malacca, which made it extremely difficult to transport Chinese commodities from Macao to Portugal. So it frequently happened that the feitor aboard the trade boats plying between Macao and Nagasaki were ordered to obtain financial loans from wealthy Nagasaki and Hakata merchants in order to enable the purchase of imports.

The resources of the individual merchants sometimes did not suffice and the Japanese traders often permitted the purchase of Chinese goods on a consignment basis. In the meanwhile the debtors consumed what loans they had been able to acquire and the amounts accumulated until not a few creditors brought suit against them and the magistrate's office pressed the Portuguese Capitao more for an immediate solution of this problem.

That the Macao authorities were greatly troubled in the disposal of this affair because of its possible effects on their trade with Japan is recorded in the "Termos dos conselhos geraes do Leal Senado de Macao (1631-1636)." Not a few of the old Nagasaki and Hakata families have, to this day, preserved the "conhecimento" of the debtors.

(From 'Japao o Portugal' K.B.S.)

To Be Continued

New Year

Ikuju

Pine-branch at the door
On the road to the unknown
A milestone marking,
To some a way of gladness,
To some a path of sorrow,

TO MAKE BEST USE OF ENEMY PATENTS

Will Be Utilized to Greatest Advantage Through Key Industry Control Bodies

The Commerce and Industry Ministry announced on Wednesday that enemy assets in the nature of patents, which have been seized consequent upon the War of Greater East Asia, should be utilized to the best advantage through the key industry control associations, reports the Chugai.

The paper reveals that more than 200 patents are now owned by the Ministry and that the plans mapped out by the control associations for the utilization of these patents shall be studied by the technical liaison conference held semi-annually by the Ministry prior to the commencement of the utilization of these patents.

The Chugai quotes the following provisions incidentally released by the Ministry:

(1) The rights of patents seized by the laboratory institutions of the Commerce and Industry Ministry shall essentially be exercised through the control associations.

The technical departments of the control associations shall be entrusted with the mapping out of concrete plans for the exercise of the rights of patents, subject to final judgment by the technical liaison conference under the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

(2) The laboratory institutions of the Commerce and Industry Ministry shall hold close relations with the control associations, and in order to utilize the technical secrets kept by the laboratory institutions of the Commerce and Industry Ministry to the best advantage for State needs, the technical liaison conference under the Commerce and Industry Ministry shall occasionally disclose the subjects and results of the researches made by the laboratory institutions of the Commerce and Industry Ministry so as to enter into relevant negotiations with the control associations.

(3) The Commerce and Industry Minister shall take proper steps for awarding individuals or parties credited with substantial contributions to the promotion of the technical science of our country by virtue of their meritorious inventions or discoveries pending judgment by the laboratory institutions under the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

The Imperial Navy

(Continued From Page 6)

a false sense of security from the mere fact of the mighty existence of the Imperial Navy. We must not carelessly ignore naval problems with the off-hand thought, "It is good enough to leave all problems of the sea to our Navy."

Real naval power arises only from the uniting of the strength of a completely-equipped, fully-trained Navy with that of the people who are truly concerned about naval affairs, thoroughly recognizing the importance of sea supremacy and actively cooperating with the Navy in all possible ways. From this close relation alone arises, for tht first time, the power of the Navy, which will then steadily increase its strength through such coordination with the people.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Imperial Forces have achieved many outstanding victories, and hereafter other such and greater victories will be attained.

(Conclusion)

REAL ESTATE TRUST BODY TO BE ESTABLISHED IN JAVA

Japanese Military Administration Contributes 2,000,000 Guilders

Domei

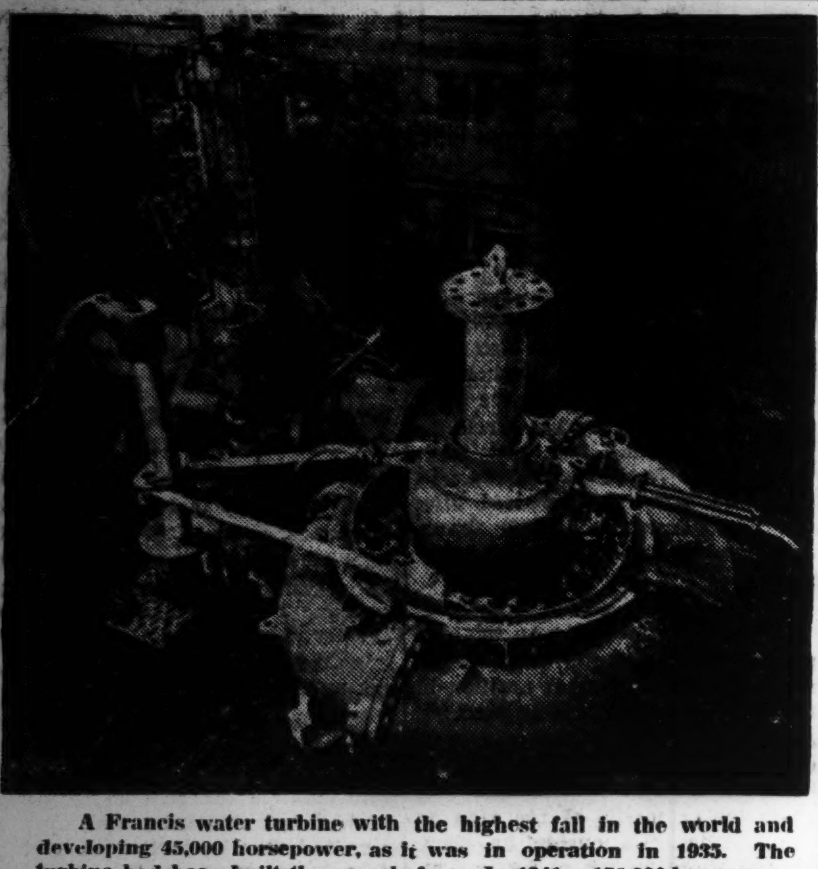
BATAVIA, October 9.—To maintain prices of land, buildings and other real estate property, as well as to facilitate their utilization, a Real Estate Administration Corporation will be established in Java, it was officially announced by the Japanese Military Administration here today.

The business of the Corporation covers administration, sales, purchase and rent of buildings and lands, loans on lands and buildings, erection of buildings, sales and purchase of furniture and other articles pertaining to buildings and other collateral businesses, it was stated.

The Corporation also handles the administration of ownerless land and buildings, as well as those belonging to the enemy and now under the administration of the Japanese Army.

The Japanese Military Administration is to contribute 2,000,000 guilders for the establishment of the Corporation.

Has World's Highest Fall



A Francis water turbine with the highest fall in the world and developing 45,000 horsepower, as it was in operation in 1935. The turbine had been built the year before. In 1941 a 150,000-horsepower turbine, said to be the largest in the world was installed at the Shuifeng generating station.

Mirrors of the Heroic Age

(Continued From Page 6)

at home and fallen into the hands of one or the other of the contending factions, that faction would have become a "loyalist" party while the other a rebel or insurgent force, and in that case a bloody clash of arms would have been inevitable, converting the whole of Suruga into a battlefield, and at the word might have pulled down the Imagawa clan itself in a general ruin, especially as the neighboring Daimyo no less than Kamakura would have been only too glad of such opportunity to fatten themselves at the expense of quarreling or weakening feudatories.

Sure enough the Kamakura authorities did hear of Suruga's domestic trouble, and presently there arrived two formidable envoys representing the houses of Kamakura (Ashikaga Masatomo) and Izu (Uyesugi Sadamasa). These envoys were none other than the famous Uyesugi Masanori and Ota Sukenaga (better known as Ota Dokan), each leading 300 soldiers, foot and horse, and at once occupied strategic positions around Suruga, and forwarded to the two contending parties an austere message couched in these unmistakable words:

"What do you mean by indulging in this infamous private animosity so soon after the lamented death of your late great master? This is the most flagrant disloyalty any samurai can possibly show. One of you must be a rebel against the Imagawa house, and we are here, under the instruction of Kamakura, to do the Imagawas a good turn by shooting a few arrows on their behalf against whichever of you who are challenging this honorable House."

Happy Solution

The rival factions melted into submission, but they could not sign a treaty of peace at once, when Ise Shinkuro stepped forth, offering his services as appeaser and peacemaker. Said he to the Kanto officers: "Our young master and his mother being away from the house, neither of the contending parties may be said to be loyalist or rebel. It is a pure domestic squabble with which the clan authorities have nothing to do, but it would be a most disloyal crime if they allowed their private dissension to involve the Imagawa clan in an untimely ruin. I am certain they would not willingly inflict such calamity on their great benefactors. If, however, either of the parties should prove obdurate, I would lose no time in informing the Kyoto authorities and cooperate with Kamakura in eliminating the refractory element. Meanwhile our master and his mother who are in safe hiding at this moment shall wait upon you to render the same assurance."

The warrior envoys, duly impressed with Shinkuro's just and eloquent pleading, were willing to leave the matter in his hands. So he summoned the delegates of the two parties and made them swear to give up their quarrel, which they were only too eager to do now that they had realized what a heinous crime they would have been guilty of if as a result of their faction they had caused a crack to the Imagawa clan. On an auspicious day soon after this, all of them assembled in the ground of Asama Shrine, guardian deities of Imagawa family, and drinking the holy water thereof, celebrated the rite of conciliation, renewing their loyal allegiance to their new young Lord.

Jumping-off Board Secured

A little later the ceremony of genpuku (coming of age) was held for Master Tatsu-o-maru, his name now changed to Ujichika Shingoro (the latter evidently in grateful memory of his astute uncle). Ise Shinkuro's merits in saving the Imagawa clan from the dangerous crisis were universally acknowledegd, especially by the grateful mother and boy. When, therefore, the young Yoshichika showed his gratitude by bestowing on his uncle a part of his territory, the castle town of Shimogata in Fuji-gori, none questioned his title to the honor. Accordingly, Shingoro established his own headquarters in the "Kokokuji" castle and there commenced his new career as ruler of a realm. At last the Lord of a castle, be it ever so humble. Shingoro summoned his old six friends to his service which the latter were willing to do, and they swore to serve him as his faithful vassals. Ise Shingoro was in his 45th year, his foot upon the first rung of the ladder, propped against the Hakone Barrier, so to speak, ready to take a leap into the Kanto which was his great ultimate objective, as we all know.

(To Be ontinued)

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	129.20	— 0.80
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	95.60	— 0.50
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	95.80	— 0.80
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

British to Surrender If Atlantic Route Cut

(Continued from Page 6)

set up its self-sufficient, self-supplying sphere in Europe, while the annihilation of the Soviet armies would place Germany as indeed the unchallenged power in Europe. If these purposes are achieved, England's strategy and pressure against Germany would be greatly neutralized, and Germany would for a long time stand in an invulnerable position against her enemy.

The successes of the German armed forces in 1941 were a great step in attaining these goals, and with the progress in the campaign this summer, Germany is well on its way to achieve her objectives.

England, on the other hand, benefitted not a little by the outbreak of the German-Soviet War. For the first time after the surrender of the French army, Germany's military might was faced with the army of a first-rate power, and for about a year it was diverted from all sections of the British Empire. By the war, exchange of goods between Germany and the Soviet Union ceased, and the former lost its last remaining overland route out of Europe. England's foreign policy was now directed toward giving all possible support to the Soviets. Immediately after Germany declared war on the Soviet Union, England entered into a military alliance with the latter, and in June, 1942, it concluded a long-term treaty and thus established an anti-German alliance.

No Direct Benefits

However, the German-Soviet War does not offer direct benefits to England, which, to gain its desired victory over Germany, must undertake a positive, direct attack against Germany; in other words, establish the "second from" demanded by Russia. This requires an aggressive campaign in Europe by England, just as it moved in from the Iberian Peninsula to defeat Napoleon and as it attacked from France and Palestine in the first European War.

Thus, two nations, one a mighty military power and the other a powerful sea nation, are engaged in a classic struggle.

Then, on the heels of this European deadlock the War of Greater East Asia broke out, and Japan, with a Navy built up and trained since the Russo-Japanese War, in three short days acquired, for all practical purposes, the sea supremacy in the Pacific. At the same time, with this achievement a great change was effected on the trend of the European War. Japan, by her sea power, has done much to join the two great conflicts on opposite sides of the globe to create a truly World War. And, as to the British Empire, this formidable naval power, Japan, has brought directly home the fear of isolation and invasion.

TECHNICAL FACTORS HOLD BACK PRICES

Congestion of Profit-Taking Sell-Off on Stock Exchange Is Responsible

The upward swing was noticeably checked on the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday due to the congestion of profit-taking sell-off accelerated by the slowdown sustained by Hakodate Shipbuilding in the long-term section.

The long-term section was, as a matter of fact, featured by a slight but all-round stagnation following suit of Hakodate Shipbuilding which lost ¥4.10 as compared with its quotation on Saturday. Simultaneously, Japan Sand Iron slipped ¥1.40, Niigata Iron Works and Japan Precision Machinery ¥1.20 each.

The short-term section and the spot market were less brisk in sympathy with the long-term section, and the major wares in the short-term section perceptibly slipped.

Long-Term Section

Final prices of select issues in the morning session of the long-term section yesterday were:

First Section

	—Delivery—		
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	——	151.6	——
Do. new (12½)	95.5	96.6	96.1
Kanegafuchi Ind. (50)	75.3	75.3	75.1
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	110.8	111.3	111.2
Do. new (37½)	95.0	94.5	95.1
O. S. K. (50)	102.3	103.0	103.5
Uraga Shipbuilding (50)	96.2	96.1	97.1
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	102.6	102.0	102.9
Third Section			
S. M. R. (50)	74.4	——	74.1
M'bishi Elec. Mach. (50)	145.5	144.5	143.5
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	69.7	69.6	69.4
Japan Beer (50)	112.0	110.6	113.0
Tropical Ind. (42½)	45.7	——	45.7
Sumatra Dev., new (37½)	50.1	50.0	49.1
Asahi Glass (50)	——	129.5	127.4

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	130.2	0.2	29.0	129.2
N. Y. K., old	111.6	1.6	1.0	111.3
Do. new	96.0	6.1	5.3	95.6
Kanebo Spin	150.0	0.2	49.8	149.9
Do. new	96.2	6.2	5.5	95.8
Teikoku Rayon. n.	82.1	2.5	2.0	82.1
Osaka Stock. new	69.9	9.9	9.6	69.6
Japan Steel Tube	72.1	2.1	1.4	71.6
Japan Oil	79.9	80.0	79.4	79.4
S. M. R.	74.3	4.3	4.0	74.0
Mitsubishi Heavy	92.9	2.9	2.2	92.3
Toyo Rayon, new	62.2	2.4	2.2	62.4
Japan Beer, new	59.4	9.4	8.3	59.3
Nichiro Fishery	84.1	4.5	4.1	84.5
Japan Fishery, new	50.9	1.5	0.9	51.2
Japan Sugar, new	74.6	4.6	4.3	74.3
Japan Mining	56.6	6.7	6.4	56.4
Manchou Ind.	58.2	8.3	8.0	58.2

JAPAN MINING TO MERGE WITH NISSAN CHEMICAL

Two Companies to Amalgamate In Order to Meet Healthy Development of Carbon

The merger of the Nissan Chemical Industry Company into the Japan Mining Industry Company will be conducted in accordance with the decision reached at Monday's meeting of the officials of the two companies held at the Nissan Office with a view to facilitating the healthy development of the carbon department of the Nissan Chemical, says the Chugai.

The amalgamation of the two companies has been under contemplation among the officials and has been suddenly decided upon in keeping with the acceptance by Ichiro Ishikawa, president of the Nissan Chemical as chairman of the Chemical Industry Control Association just established.

Mr. Ichiro Ishikawa, president of the Nissan Chemical is expected to be replaced by Rikichi Shimada, president of the Nippon Industrial Company, who will be appointed to the new post while retaining his present chair.

The amalgamation of the two companies will take the form of the merger of the Nissan Chemical Industry Company (with a paid up capital of ¥124,000,000) into the Japan Mining Industry Company (capitalized for ¥330,000,000) at the ratio of the 10 shares of the Nissan Chemical Industry Company against the 9 shares of the Japan Mining Industry Company.

Bill Clearings

October 12
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	246.059	120.972
Balance	33.866	22.403

WORLD ECONOMY AT CROSSROADS

Guiding Principle of Intensiveness Instead of Extensiveness Advocated by Dr. Sugimura for East Asia Economic Efforts

The decline of Western Europe or the fall of democratic civilization which has so often been pointed out has become a matter of certainty with the development of the present Great War.

While revealing in the blessings of para-scientific supremacy, western civilization has been precipitating itself down to the abyss of ruin and the modern history of the world hitherto represented by such civilization now stands at an important turning point. Up to the present time, East Asia has not asserted itself in world history either politically or economically inasmuch as all the nations of East Asia, with the exception of Japan, have been the passive objects of Anglo-American activities in international politics and world economy, no apportunity having been given them to become active participants in world history. Accordingly, there has not existed in the economic structure of the world any "East Asia economy" in the strict sense of the phrase. The conception of "East Asia economy" is possible only when we think of the possibility of a fundamental change in the process of world history. So says Dr. Kozo Sugimura, authority on theoretical economics, in an article contributed to the latest issue of the magazine "Economist."

This conception, he goes on to say, is the fruit of recognition of the situation centering around Japan, or, rather an embodiment of a new world order.

One is liable to think that the term "East Asia economy" merely implies a territorial demarcation, and when one refers to the comprehensiveness of the "East Asia economy" he is prone to think of its territorial vastness, but not its real economic power, but such an idea is quite wide of the mark, because it represents only a materialistic view of things.

Intense Work Needed

Even though the underground resources are inexhaustible, if we do nothing but walk on them purposelessly and idly, they cannot be turned into economic power. Even though there are large numbers of men fit for labor, so long as they are not absorbed into productive organization, they will prove themselves nothing more than a drain on local resources. However great the sphere may be in area, if it lacks real strength, its economic significance is negligible.

The "East Asia economy" which we seek to build up, Dr. Sugimura argues, should be a comprehensive economic influence over the whole world. It should not be one merely large in size, composed of a large number of nations grouped together without system, but economy intensively powerful and of great depth. Consequently, it must be an organization formed through Japan's concentrated power. Cooperation among the nations concerned should not be of an extensive nature, but it should be such as to produce intensive and concentrated economic power. Only such an economic structure can contribute to the establishment of worldwide economy under a new order which is now fast in the making.

Therefore, the "East Asia Economy", whose advent will certainly add new pages to the history of the world, must of necessity consist of the economic power of the nations in Greater East Asia concentrated by and through Japan, Dr. Sugimura concludes.

PLAN DRAFTED IN CHOSEN FOR CONTROL OF POWER

Companies to Be Amalgamated To Facilitate Enforcement In Peninsula

The draft plan having been completed for the enforcement of state control of electric power in Chosen, the Temporary Commission for Investigation of Electric Power Resources, which was appointed on October 1 by the Government-General of Chosen, will hold its first meeting on October 21 to deliberate on all matters concerned, says the Chugai.

According to the draft plan just finished, (1) all electric power-generating companies in Chosen are to be placed under the control of state, and (2) in order to facilitate the enforcement of the control, the Chosen Electric Company (tentative name) with a capital of ¥400,000,000 shall be established through amalgamation of all electric companies in the peninsula.

The Chosen Electric Company is expected to conduct the development of electric resources in Chosen, as well as the adjustment of distribution and consumption of electric power.

In connection with the establishment of the Chosen Electric Company, the Government-General of Chosen is considering the enactment of a Law for the State Control of the Electric Power in Chosen (tentative name).

The Chosen Electric Company, after its establishment, will place under its control all the electric power-generating companies belonging to the Japan Nitric Industry Company, the Oryokko River Electric Power General Company, and other leading electric power companies in the peninsula.

WOOLEN TEXTILES BODY IS PLANNED

Creation of Production Control Corporation by End of Month Considered Likely

In view of the need of regulating the production of woolen textiles, the Commerce and Industry Ministry is now negotiating for the creation of a Woolen Production Control Corporation by the end of this month, reports the Chugai.

It will be recalled, states the paper, that the Woolen Industry Federation filed a request with the Commerce and Industry Ministry early in August this year for the creation of a similar control agency, whereas the adverse comments raised by the cotton spinning interests noticeably baffled the authorities' decision in this connection. However, due to the recent merger of the Woolen Industry Federation with the Wool Control Association, it was agreed among the parties concerned that the creation of a Woolen Cloth-stuff Production control Corporation was absolutely necessary and that this corporation should be brought into being in the course of this month, capitalized at approximately ¥5,000,000.

The paper goes on to reveal that a scheme is now afoot among the interested promotors to likewise create a corporation under the title of Japan Silk and Rayon Textile Company with a fully paid up capital of ¥40,000,000, and that this company will take care of the business hitherto undertaken by the Silk and Rayon Industry Federations.

The paper adds that the presidency of the new company will be assumed by Haruhiko Ogai, formerly chief of the Patent Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and managing directorship by Tokutaro Azuma, now connected with the Silk Industry Federation, and Motokichi Okubo, now with the Rayon Industry Federation.

YANKS RESORT TO STEALING DUE TO LACK OF GASOLINE

The activities of the U-boats are compelling the honest American people to steal the ration tickets of gasoline, says Domei's correspondent at Buenos Aires.

Partly as the result of the enormous increase in the demand for gasoline in the country, but mainly due to the losses of its tankers in the Caribbean Sea and other waters the Americans are now greatly suffering from the short-supply of gasoline, and ration tickets of gasoline are now gathering a host of aggressive bidders.

According to a British reporter at Washington, the local police there are constantly annoyed by immense crowds of citizens complaining of losses of gasoline ration tickets. The British reporter adds that about 50,000 gasoline tickets have been stolen in the last few weeks.

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1942

Split in the Anti-Axis Camp

The long foreseen split among the anti-Axis Allies is now fast materializing. The first open sign was Josef Stalin's statement of October 4, which took Britain and the United States to task for their failure to fulfill their joint promise of an Allied second front. The promised offensive has been a moot question of prime importance ever since it was made public by Roosevelt and Churchill on June 11. Stalin's blunt accusation suddenly aggravated the mutual distrust that had been accumulating ever since the anti-Axis realignment took the present four-party form among the governments of Britain, the United States, the Soviet Union and Chungking. Now every one of the four Allied Powers has its hat in the ring of vile recriminations. The verbal free-for-all shows every sign of developing into serious disaffections to tear down the entire conglomerate alliance toward its final collapse.

The press in London was no less blunt in its counterattack on Stalin. With all the snobbery for which the British are notorious, the Chronicle is reported to have declared that, since the Allied strategy has not been definitely agreed upon, Stalin was in no position to complain about Britain's delay in establishing the vaunted second front. The Time and Tide went a step farther and openly accused the Soviet Union for its failure to form "a second front" in 1940 when England had her back to the wall.

The first impulse of the American press apparently was to place itself above the fracas. This, however, proved impossible since the United States was the senior partner to the pledge of June 11 for the "establishment of an Allied second front before the end of the year". With no prospect of fulfilling the pledge, nothing but Roosevelt's abject apology can answer Stalin's statement now that the year is almost out while the Soviet Union is subjected to agonizing blows under the German onslaught. Roosevelt remaining adamant in his cowardly evasion, the American press undertook to "save the country's face" by cursing the Stalin statement. Said the New York Times of October 5: If the United States and Britain choose to attack Germany, the decision will be made in the light of their own interests and not because of Stalin's demand. The Washington Post was reported to have gone farther to declare that an agitation for an immediate second front is harmful to the cause of the Anglo-American alliance and that it may be deemed as an attempt by communists to use the United States as an instrument to overturn democracy!

What breach of promise could be more shameless, what betrayal could be more dastardly than these Anglo-American press attacks on Russia? And this while Stalingrad is being defended by the Soviet army to the last man!

On the Asiatic front, the situation is hardly less disturbing to the Allied cause. In Chungking, Roosevelt's personal emissary, Wendell Willkie, completed his round the world pilgrimage, making good his reputation of having never been cornered. But in doing so, however, he unwittingly cornered his employer, President Roosevelt, by a series of statements which evoked strong repercussions in Moscow, Chungking, London and Washington.

Willkie's statement supporting the Stalin demand for an immediate second front occasioned the first outburst in Washington. Roosevelt was at once placed under a heavy barrage of inquiries by newspapermen, who, after a round of their persistent firing, finally elicited from the White House the statement that Willkie was exceeding his capacity—a reluctant admission by Roosevelt of a serious split in his own council.

To make it worse, Willkie on October 7 came out in Chungking with a second portentous disclosure to the effect that his mere mention of the Atlantic Charter evoked unpleasantness among many prominent men whom he met during his pilgrimage. In the same breath, Willkie went on to say that certain Allied nations entertain grave doubts concerning the real intentions of the principal democratic Powers in respect to the formers' freedom and independence after the war. The consternation in Washington now turned into dismay at the Willkie disclosure. The Anglo-American platitude was shattered beyond repair. Willkie had at last pried open Pandora's box, rendering the Allied household alive with ill omens of mutual distrust.

This sudden turn of events could not possibly escape some serious consequences. Stalin's ambassador in London is reported to have been ordered to return to Moscow. Washington has announced the recall of Ambassador Standley from the Soviet capital. In Chungking, an ominous rumble was heard in the statement by the Vice-President of the Executive Yuan, H. H. Kung, containing a six-point demand on the United States—namely, immediate dispatch of greater American air force to Chungking's aid, recovery of Chungking's lost territory, effective bombing of Japanese cities, re-institution of the China Front as equally important to the European theater of the war, recognition of Chungking's dessert in the Allied war efforts against Japan, and eradication of the color line in considering the shares of whatever benefits might accrue after the conclusion of the war. All in all, the current course of events is a clear evidence of the Allies' loss of faith in their unity of purpose.

How are Roosevelt and Churchill going to patch up the split? Another publicity stunt like their North Atlantic rendezvous of August, 1940? Another visit by Churchill or by Roosevelt to Moscow? Some token second fronts in remote areas of the war? The possibilities of makeshifts are no doubt many. Some are already being undertaken—notably a wholesale reshuffling of the Allies' diplomatic representations and America's new venture in West Africa. But they are all makeshifts. They can neither dispel the gloom of mutual distrust nor stay the disintegration of the unity of war aims. In the meantime, the Axis achievements, both in the field of battle and in the work of reconstruction, will carry all before them in their glorious strides and decide the destiny of humanity whether the quarrelsome Allies like it or not.

The Sacrifice Days

In accordance with an ancient custom, sacrifices are offered and ceremonies of worship are performed by the Buddhists, after a man's death, every seventh day until the seventh seventh day—that is the forty-ninth day from the date of death—these Sacrifice-days being respectively designated the "first seventh-day," "second seventh-day" and so on. Amongst the Shintoists these Sacrifice-days are usually commemorated every tenth day after death, and end with the fiftieth or hundredth.

As a rule, on the Sacrifice-days or kinichi of each month, after the "seventh seventh-day" among the Buddhists, and after the fiftieth, or the one hundredth day among the Shintoists, only members of the family and near relatives take part in the proceedings: but on the occasion of sho-tsuki and nenki, feasts are provided, and relatives and descendants of ancestors are invited to participate in the worship. In both the Shinto and Buddhist religions, priests officiate at the ceremonies, but among the Shintoists, the religious services are held in their own houses, while among the Buddhists, they sometimes take place in temples as well as in their own homes. (Extract from "Ancestor-Worship and Japanese Law" by Baron Nobushige Hozumi)

A Year Ago Today

October 13, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

Senator Guy Gillette, Iowa Democrat and member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, today conferred with Secretary of State Cordell Hull, to seek Hull's endorsement of his plan for a Senatorial investigation of alleged fifth columnist activities by Japanese in the United States. Emerging from the conference, the Iowa Democrat was questioned on Japanese-American relations. He replied that he thought the time had come "to drop the policy of appeasement we have followed with Japan."

* * *

Lorenzo Cardinal Lauri, who, as Camerlengo or Papal chamberlain, would have been appointed acting Pope in the event of the present Pontiff's death, died October 8, at the age of 77. His death followed an operation on October 6. Cardinal Lauri was best known for his services in negotiating the concordat between the Vatican and the Polish Republic. He was the present Pontiff's professor years ago and also one of his close personal friends and advisers.

* * *

More than 200,000 Soviet troopers have been taken prisoner in the pocket between Vyazma and Bryansk, and the number is growing constantly. The battlefields of Bryansk and Vyazma already lie far behind the main German front, with Soviet troops making desperate attempts to break through the German ring and suffering heavy losses. Meanwhile, German warplanes have bombed Soviet columns and railway lines in the central sector and supply plants at Leningrad.

BRITISH CERTAIN TO SURRENDER IF N. E. ATLANTIC SEA ROUTE CUT

Present Activities of German Submarines Differ From Experimental Operations of First World War

By JUN TSUNODA
(From the Taiheiyo)

Part II

If, in the present European War, Germany should succeed in completely cutting the British sea-routes in the northeastern Atlantic, it will be able to make a direct demand for England's surrender without waiting to undertake landing operations upon the British Isles or any other strategic step. Germany's war upon British commerce will be outlined below under the classification of activities by high speed warships and those by submarines.

Generally, in carrying out war upon commerce in these days, auxiliary warships and not battleships are used, but when it is strategically disadvantageous for capital ships to sally forth in a large-scale formation to challenge the enemy's main strength for an all-out battle for sea supremacy, there is a growing tendency for these battleships to leave the fleet and single handedly undertake the role of a commerce-raider.

Following the naval battle of La-Hogue in 1692 and the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805, the French navy introduced a new type of guerrilla warfare on sea, and its armored cruisers constructed in the latter half of the nineteenth century is an example of major naval units which were used to prey upon enemy commerce. The German capital ships, three pocket-battleships and two heavy cruisers of the Scharnhorst class, were all built after the first World War with an eye to using them as commerce-raiders against France or the Soviet Union on condition that England would remain neutral in case of such wars. The speed, cruising range and armament sufficient to cope with the warships usually convoying wartime shipping made these German commerce-raiders more than fit to carry out this strategy.

Two Losses

However, against England these ships cannot be said to have gained expected results. The Graf Spee accounted for about one English ship every 10 days during her three months' cruise and was finally forced to sink herself on December 27, 1939. The Bismarck was intercepted by the Hood on May 27, 1941, and was sunk before she had an opportunity to score any victories against British commerce. For this type of warfare the losses of these two ships are too great a price to pay.

There was also the fact that Germany had been deprived of all its overseas possessions by the first World War and thus had no base for the supplying and refitting of these commerce-raiders. Italy, which subsequently entered the European War, also lacked such strategic naval bases, so that England with its wide-flung territories held control of the world's waterways.

If the difference between the main fighting strength of two opposing navies is not too great, one navy may undertake to send out suitable, high-speed battleships as commerce-raiders and compel the enemy to disperse its own capital-ships to cope with these cruising warships. At this point the former can assemble its main fleet and destroy separately the enemy's widely-scattered units and ultimately, upon gaining an ideal opportunity, to make a bold challenge for sea supremacy. But, in the present Anglo-German naval war, there is such a difference in relative sea strength that even though battleships can be sent out to raid against British commerce they can inflict but limited blows against enemy shipping and warships.

U-Boats Aggressive

The activity of the German submarines, on the other hand, differs from the small-scale, experimental operations that were carried out in the first European War, and from the outset of the present war they have operated aggressively and decisively against enemy ships.

By the Washington and London Naval Treaties the number of England's lighter surface craft, including cruisers and destroyers, which play the greatest part in convoying merchantships through submarine-infested waters, was cut down considerably, while France, to which Britain looked for naval support, became a neutral. Then, following Italy's entry into the war, England was forced to divert part of her main fleet to the Mediterranean.

In the second year of the war Germany gained operational bases along the entire Atlantic coast of Europe, excluding the Iberian Peninsula, with its successful military activities in northern Europe and France, as well as the Low Countries. With the close cooperation of long-range bombers which covered wide areas in the northeastern Atlantic and the submarines operating from these bases, a heavy toll was taken of enemy shipping passing through these waters. The results of this war upon British commerce from the outbreak of the war to last spring totaled 12,500,000 gross tons of shipping sunk, so that at present England has only about 21,000,000 tons of bottoms available. Of this figure are ocean-going ships that have been damaged, ships not fit for service, those taken over for military purposes, those being used by British dominions and possessions, coastal craft and government vessels, all of which total about 10,000,000 tons, so that there is only actually 11,000,000 tons in service. On the assumption that each ship can average about three and a half round-trips a year, this would mean 38,500,000 tons of shipping space available, but England itself requires annually the minimum import of 50,000,000 tons of foods, raw materials and other supplies, for the delivery of which nearly 38,000,000 tons of shipping is required. Ship-construction to replace losses is expected to be about 700,000 tons a year at the most. (Note—the above figures were derived from an article written by Hisanobu Terao in the Tokyo Asahi on May 4, 1942.)

British Losses Increase

Thus, steadily British shipping tonnage is dangerously nearing the minimum point, with the German submarines continuing to strike at England's weak point. However, no matter how complete may be the operations against British commerce, this will not suffice to substitute for the annihilation or immobilization of the British navy. As long as England maintains its navy, and in particular its capital ships, consideration must be given to the possibility that gradually the activities of the German submarines, unsupported by strong surface craft, will be checked by the strength of the escorts guarding merchant shipping.

Since the publication of the second White Paper in 1936, England has been concentrating on the building up of those classes of warships which would carry out convoy duty, and in August, 1940, it did not hesitate to offer lease-rights to its possessions in the Western Hemishere to the United States in exchange for 50 American destroyers. Thus, though its shipping has time and again come dangerously near the minimum point, these escort warships, under the protection of the powerful heavier units, have managed to carry out successfully their duty in convoying in the vital supplies to England.

But, whether the war on enemy commerce be undertaken by battleships or by submarines, both require the support of powerful fleets which can command the control of the seas, and thus for the first time could an effective and thorough war against enemy commerce be carried out. There is no historical precedent that the concentrated use of but one of these strategies without naval supremacy can succeed in defeating the enemy.

The war waged by Germany against British commerce brought the latter's life-lines on sea dangerously near the breaking point time and again, but because of the inability to gain sea supremacy Germany has failed to isolate completely the British Isles from the rest of the world.

Axis Weapons Stronger

Britain has two potential weapons in its war against Germany. One is a naval blockade of Germany, and the other is the creation of a great alliance of powers to join in the war against Germany. To cope with these moves, Germany has the possibilities of creating complete self-sufficiency in Europe, which is almost wholly under its control, and of establishing a continental federation of states against Britain. However, there is Soviet Union, which has the all-around features of having plentiful resources, an overland route to the Orient, all the geographic features indispensable for a complete continental blockade against Britain, and a land route to the Suez-Mesopotamia area which is most vital to the British Empire defense system—without exception, the Soviet Union holds the limelight in political and military matters in an Anglo-German war.

Consistently, during the Napoleonic, first European and the present wars England has sought to conclude an alliance with the Soviet Union, whereas Napoleon, Wilhelm II and Hitler all have brought pressure to bear to force it to become one wing in the European federation against England. The U.S.S.R., as a great continental nation, can do no more than undertake military operations into Europe when pressure is exerted on it by England. Similarity is seen by the Soviet Union's move in the summer of 1941 against Germany with her move against Napoleon.

. Germany seeks mainly the productive regions of the Soviet Union to

(Continued on Page 5)

MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

Hojo Soun

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times Advertiser Staff

Part II

Ise Shinkuro had good relatives in the House of Imagawa, Lord of Suruga Province, of which the ruling master at the time was Imagawa Yoshitada, a middle-aged man of considerable military repute. Shinkuro's elder (some historians say, younger) sister, honorably known as Kitayama, was the wife of Yoshitada, so he was uncle to Yoshitada's young son and heir, then named Tatsu-O-Maru. To this house he came and wormed himself into Yoshitada's good favor, and became his "isoro"—a staying guest.

Not exactly a servant but something of one, not quite an honored guest but something of one, too, the isoro occupies a piquant position in the social history of this country. A dependant, a sponger, a respected friend or an indispensable adviser, according to the personal character or merits of the man or the peculiar relationship he bears toward those to whom he has attached himself, the isoro has often played a fateful role in the fortunes, upward or downward, of the house he has condescended to honor. So it came about in due course that Ise Shinkuro rendered a vital service to the House of Imagawa when it was confronted with a critical event, and thereby also opened the way for his own advancement which, of course, was his original plan when he became Imagawa's "long-term guest."

Daimyo of Tokaido

Be it remembered that the Tokaido was divided by the Hakone mountains between the two parts: Kanto ("east of the barrier"); and the region west of Hakone. Over the Kanto district of which Kamakura was the capital the so-called Kanto Kanryo (Kanto rulers), subject to Ashikaga Shogunate of Kyoto, held their undisputed but none too strong sway, and on the western side the Tokaido was made up of several provinces, such as Suruga, Totomi, Mikawa, Owari, with their respective lords and rulers, of which Suruga of Imagawa was about the strongest, not perhaps so much because it was pre-eminently powerful as because the others were weak, most of them being more or less undermined with internal faction and intrigue. It is not improbable that in the comparative solidarity enjoyed by the Suruga clan the presence of Ise Shinkuro as its master's friend and adviser had borne some fruit. Be it as it may, Imagawa was counted among the first names on the Tokaido, one of the candidates, if any, for the honor of being the first to arrive in Kyoto. In fact, had not the famous, or infamous Imagawa Yoshimoto, Yoshitada's grandson, been defeated in the battle of Okehazama in 1560, the Imagawa might have claimed the position which history has assigned to Oda Nobunaga. But I am forestalling my story. So Imagawa, already at that time, was a name that counted on the Eastern Sea Road, but it was a time when the boundaries of provinces expanded and contracted like the amoeba under the glass according as their neighbors were powerful or feeble.

Defeat Amid Victory

Some six or seven years had passed since Shinkuro came to Suruga when something happened to the House of Imagawa which for a time plunged the whole clan into a state of unutterable commotion.

In January, 1476, Yoshitada after having vanquished an insurgent uprising at a certain region in his territory, was making a homeward journey in triumph, when at a place called Shiomizaka he was waylaid by an enemy in ambuscade, and in the fight following was shot with a stray arrow and died. A more appalling and less expected calamity could have been imagined. That the ruling head of the great house should pass away at the moment his victory was being proclaimed to the world was unthinkable. Yet it was one of those merciless, cynical tricks which ironical fate sometimes loves to play to the confounding of complaisant mortals or to the testing of sterner wits.

The body of the victorious Yoshitada was conveyed home as a corpse in a litter! The whole house was sunk into an indescribable dismay, but anon it had the effect of rousing into flames the smouldering embers of internal jealousy and faction which had lain dormant among the rival retainers of the clan. Sena, Sekiguchi, Miura, Asahina and other influential officers and "elders," hitherto bound with the bonds of their strong master, now stood apart in two opposing camps, clamoring for their respective rights and claims in the new order, ready to use force if words failed to attain their ends, they threatened.

Fled Into Mountain

In this dilemma Lady Kitayama and her young son, Tatsu-o-maru, evidently at the advice of Shinkuro, hid themselves in the fastness of a mountain nearby as the best expedient to nip the threatened feud in the bud. For if they had remained

(Continued on Page 5)

The Imperial Navy—
Unchallenged Ruler of the Waves
By Lieutenant-Commander K. Tominaga
(From

Command of the Sea and the War of Greater East Asia

The brilliant victories unparalleled in world history as has been achieved by Japan during the first five months of the War of Greater East Asia resulted of course from the faultless cooperation of the Imperial Army and Navy in conducting joint operations against the enemy, but what must not be overlooked is that the successful prosecution of this war and of the reconstruction of Greater East Asia can come only from the complete command of the sea by the Japanese Navy.

Since as far back as the middle of the fourteenth century the theory has been widely advocated that "he who controls the seas controls the world," and this belief has always governed men in setting up states. As a result, the most important national policy has been based around the need of gaining sea power, for which fierce and terrible wars have been fought.

The world during the fourteenth century was limited in the main to Europe and Africa, and control of the seas meant the control of the Mediterranean.

The centuries have passed by, but the fundamental truth that naval supremacy is vitally important to the development of a state has traditionally guided all the countries. In fact, the importance of the control of the seas has grown all the more in view of the development of empires on the improvement of transportation facilities.

The need to control the Mediterranean Sea has grown to the need to control the Atlantic Ocean, then the Pacific Ocean, and successively so that all the oceans and seas of the world have become the goal of all maritime powers.

Vital Problem

It is unquestionable that the course of world history has changed repeatedly upon the sole question of the control of the seas. It is a historical fact that the pages of history have been rewritten as a result of problems relating to the seven seas, and a powerful and prosperous state was one and the same with that which dominated the seas. Today, these same influences still govern.

There is no need to bring in England as an example of these conclusions, for Japan herself is a country surrounded by water and as an island empire required the control of the seas to permit her to pursue a national policy of her own choice. In fact, her own national security depended upon whether she could maintain that control or not. The history of Japan for the past 2600 years most eloquently reveals this truth.

It was from the fact that up to now the control of the seas and of the territories of East Asia has not been unified that foreign trespassers and invaders were able to plant deeply their influences in this area.

The War of Greater East Asia began when Japan challenged the two greatest maritime nations of the world. She made as her enemies the United States, which had undertaken greedy, selfish aggression under a scheme to make the Pacific Ocean its own lake while having dreams of creating a Pacific empire, and Great Britain, which had regarded the Indian Ocean as its inland sea, depending entirely upon Singapore to protect its rule over East Asia eternally and sought to maintain her position as an empire of the Indian Ocean.

Rises in Arms

Japan rose to arms to drive out and extinguish the controlling military, economic, political and social influences of these two countries from Greater East Asia. She stood up to resist the great naval might of the combined Anglo-American navies, and she has deliberately and resolutely carried out widespread operations extending in a line of over 5,000 miles and covering vast oceans in all directions under a master strategy unprecedented in the world's history.

How important this naval warfare is can be realized from the fact that the present military operations covering wide areas in China and the great campaigns which were and are being undertaken in various regions of the southwestern Pacific, unparalleled in scope and in daring, could not possibly have been considered if the control of the western Pacific had not been firmly gained by the Imperial Navy.

Brilliant victories, have been scored by the Imperial Navy and Army and their Air Forces since the beginning of the China Affair and up through the War of Greater East Asia, and one thing we must not forget. That is that behind these achievements lies the single fundamental fact that these great military and naval achievements, truly unequalled in the annals of the world's many wars, are directly or indirectly the result of the Navy's command of the seas of Greater East Asia.

The Japanese have been entrusted with the great mission of setting up the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere; nay, even more, with the tremendous task of establishing world peace. To achieve these great purposes it is absolutely necessary to destroy the despotic supremacy of England and the United States in Greater East Asia, and their influence must be driven out of all the regions within that sphere. Such being the case, it was inevitable that a War of Greater East Asia should break out, with the first shot being fired in the Pacific Ocean.

For Japan to fight this great war until final victory is won and until the new order is established in this area, the whole nation must awaken to earnest effort. Each Japanese must forget self, and by his resolution and preparedness to give his life for his country, he must set the foundation for the glory of the Empire.

He must not permit himself to be intoxicated by early victories, brilliant though they may be, for to do so would set the stage for an easy recovery by both Great Britain and America to rise up in strength, nor should he relax his guard and forget his resolution in the mistaken belief that the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has already been established.

Must Be Calm

It is at this very moment that each Japanese must maintain his perspective by remaining cool and resolute under all circumstances, and he must hold firmly the national faith in the high ideals and the great mission of Japan. He must remain courageous, and he must remain resolute. Once again he must renew his determination to participate in the attainment of the goals of his country.

In a war such as this that is raging, under conditions such as are existing, we Japanese, as subjects of an Island Empire, must first of all recognize especially the vital need of sea supremacy for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, and we must recognize, too, the great significance that naval power has on the part Japan will play in establishing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

It is a natural, everyday experience that a healthy person forgets the blessings of health. In the same way, we Japanese seem to have reached a state where we fail any longer to appreciate the importance of the control of the seas, ever since the Imperial Navy acquired its grip on naval supremacy in the western Pacific during the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars. Since the beginning of the China Affair this control has extended to cover the China Sea, while following the outbreak of the present war the Japanese Navy has spread its operations to cover extensive areas, the like of which has rarely, if ever, occurred in the world's history.

Supremacy Won

From the outset, the course of the War of Greater East Asia was determined by the annihilation of the main strength of both the United States Pacific and the British East Asiatic Fleets, which had presented grave threats to Japan up to that time, and by the destruction of the enemy's strategically important bases. However, we cannot, at this point, relax our attention and reassure ourselves of the future.

Under existing conditions it is difficult, if not impossible, for Great Britain and the United States to divert a major naval force to the Pacific and challenge our Navy to a decisive, all-out battle, but it is only natural to believe that they will undertake naval warfare under guerrilla tactics.

The Imperial Japanese Navy will, as always, continue to maintain the control of the sea and the air in the western Pacific. More than this, it has boldly and single-handedly carried out a master strategy which extends 1,000 sea miles to the west of Japan into the Indian Ocean and a similar distance to the east to the west coast of the American continent, thus creating a vast area of 10,000 sea miles that is within the east-west range of Japanese naval operations. To the north, the Aleutian Islands come into the field of activity of our warships, while far southward beyond the equator the coast of distant Australia is not free from the daring attacks of our Naval units. Thus, a gigantic field of operations has been created, and this strategic situation is increasing, becoming a grave and disconcerting problem to our enemies.

Relation of Sea to War

However, it would be a fatal mistake for the Japanese people to disregard the relation of the sea to the war and to delude themselves into

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